The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 5628.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On May 20th, at her residence, No. 44, Sussex-street North, Mrs. Thomas Chandler, of a son.

At Canterbury, on the 18th instant, Mrs. James Arbourin, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Wickham, Newcastle, Mrs. Charles T. Gedye, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In Sydney, of decline, on the 17th May, 1856, Mr. John Hulcomb, late of London, in the 33rd year of his age.

At Wollongong, on the 21st instant, at the residence of his grandfather, C. Smith, John Charles, the only son of the late Percy Pratt, aged two years and three months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY, from the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

STEAM TO CREMORNE.—From Circular Quay, THIS DAY, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. every hour. TO-MORROW, same times. One shilling.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.—STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—TO-MORROW (Friday) being a general holiday, the BLACK SWAN will leave Phœnix Wharf at 10 and 2, returning from Manly Beach at 12 and 4·30.
Fares, 1s. 6d. Children, 1s.
The steamer will call at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo, each trip.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The steamer PYRMONT will leave the foot of King-street for the North Shore on the 24th, at 11 and 1 o'clock; returning at 12 and 4 p.m.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—STEAM to MANLY BEACH and WATSON'S BAY.—On SATURDAY next the VICTORIA and ILLAWARRA, both favourite steamers, will leave the Phœnix Wharf and Campbell's Wharf at the following hours, viz.,—10, 11 a.m., noon, and 2, 3, and 4 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf, 22nd May, 1856.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—HARBOUR EXCURSION. —The H. R. N. S. N. Company's steamship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, will cruise about the Harbour on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, leaving the wharf at 10 o'clock a.m., visiting the various interesting bays and inlets, and affording passengers a good opportunity of witnessing the regatta.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. May 22nd, 1856.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—The BLACK SWAN, from Phœnix Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10 and 2, by Woolloomooloo Bay, starting from Watson's Bay at 12 noon, and 5 p.m.
Fares, 1s. Children half-price.
An extra boat will run on the Queen's Birthday, SATURDAY next.
☞ TO-MORROW, Friday, extra steamers will ply as advertized.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, THIS DAY, Thursday, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 and 2, returning from Ellensville Pier at noon, 12 and 4·30 p.m.; and, as usual, will call at Woolloomooloo Bay.
Fares 1s. 6d. Children 1s.
Next SATURDAY, the Queen's Birthday, extra boats will be put on.
☞ TO-MORROW, Friday, extra steamers will run as advertized.

PLEASURE TRIP to the HAWKESBURY.—The steamer PLANET, a regular trader, will leave the Phœnix Wharf for Windsor direct, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. Saturday being a holiday, this excursion will afford gentlemen an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Hawkesbury without any interruption to business.
For further particulars apply to Mr. E. W. LAYTON, Exchange Corner.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship WILLIAMS, Captain G. BARNES, for Morpeth, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. May 22nd, 1856.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock; and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 10s.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.

STEAM TO KIAMA AND SHOALHAVEN.—THIS NIGHT (Thursday), the NORA CREINA, at 10 o'clock, from Phœnix Wharf, and every Monday and Friday at the same time.
Fares to Kiama—15s.; return tickets, 22s. 6d.; steerage, 7s. 6d. Fares to Shoalhaven, Greenwell Point—Cabin, 20s.; return tickets, 30s.; steerage, 12s. 6d.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER AT REDUCED RATES. —The COLLAROY, MULHALL, commander, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 22nd May, 1856.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY AND IPSWICH, by the COLLAROY, at 11 o'clock THIS EVENING, to join the YARRA YARRA, at Newcastle.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 22nd May, 1856.

STEAM to WIDE BAY.—By the A. S. N. Co.'s. Steamer, 48 hours after arrival.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 19th May, 1856.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE. —The TAMAR, CHATFIELD, commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 17th May, 1856.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE, from the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf—CHEAP FARES.—On SATURDAY NEXT, 24th May.

Saloon	£5 5 0	Inclusive of all charges to Melbourne.
Intermediate ...	4 0 0	
Fore cabin	2 10 0	

The A. S. N. Co.'s powerful and favourite steamship WONGA WONGA, R. G. GILMORE, commander, will leave for Melbourne on SATURDAY next, at 3 p.m. punctually.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 22nd May, 1856.
The rapidity of passage, combined with ease and comfort, as well as the excellence of the table and domestic arrangements provided in all the A. S. N. Co.'s steam fleet, whether SCREW or PADDLE, need no comment here. Passengers are merely invited to inspect each department and decide for themselves. Horses taken and landed safely.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS for MELBOURNE.—Passengers for Melbourne are informed that the CHEAP FARES are now UNIFORMLY charged by the A. S. N. Co.'s new and powerful steamships
TELEGRAPH,
CITY OF SYDNEY, and
WONGA WONGA.

Saloon	£5 5s.	In full of all charges to Melbourne.
Intermediate	4 0	
Fore cabin	2 10	

Affording to travellers regularity, expedition, and comfort, AT THE LOWEST FARES.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 16th May, 1856.

FIRST STEAMER TO MELBOURNE, from Campbell's Wharf.—Cheap Fares, Cheap Fares.—TO-MORROW, Friday, 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.
The powerful paddle steamship LONDON, 750 tons, 450 horse-power, W. WATTS, commander, is now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail punctually as above.
The LONDON is well known as the most comfortable steamship on this line. The saloon and state rooms are spacious, and elegantly fitted, and afford to passengers room and comfort not to be found in the narrow screw boats, so much complained of, especially by second-class passengers. The intermediate has separate apartments for families.

Saloon	£5 5 0
Intermediate	2 10 0
Freight...	1 10 0

For freight or passage apply to J. D. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST STEAMER TO MELBOURNE, from Campbell's Wharf.—Cheap Fares, Cheap Fares.—TO-MORROW, Friday, 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.
The powerful and favourite paddle steamship LONDON, 750 tons, 450 horse power, W. WATTS, commander.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO FORE CABIN PASSENGERS.
The space below allotted to the Fore Cabin, and the very roomy deck of the LONDON, offers to second-class Passengers comfort not to be found in the other narrow steamers on the line; the want of room in which, both on deck and below, so inconvenient, and complained of by passengers, is entirely remedied in the LONDON. There is also separate apartments for families.
Passage money £2 10s., including the best provisions, fees, and tax.
Passengers and luggage forwarded to Melbourne by special trains immediately on arrival, free of extra charge.
For passage, apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO MELBOURNE.—CHEAP FARES.
By the Steamship LONDON, Captain WATTS.
Saloon tickets, to Melbourne and back .... £9 10s.
Intermediate, ditto ditto .... 4 10s.
Including provisions, tax, and fees.
The tickets available for one month, thus allowing any passengers to remain in Melbourne 10 days.
Apply to Messrs. J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST STEAMER TO MELBOURNE.—The paddle steamship LONDON, TO-MORROW, Friday, at the Cheapest Rates, from Campbell's Wharf.

STEAMSHIP LONDON.—Unrivalled for carrying horses safely. Shippers are reminded only a few stalls are disengaged.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The regular trader EMILY will receive quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or to G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The favourite trader RAVEN, Captain BROWN, will be despatched within a few hours after her inward discharge. Goods will be received in the interval at the Flour Company's Wharf.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. 20th May, 1856.

FOR MORETON BAY, with despatch.—The regular trader PALERMO, Captain GOLD, will positively sail on TUESDAY next. Cargo will be received at the Victoria Wharf (foot of Erskine-street).
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.
20th May, 1856.

BURNETT, hourly expected, will be despatched again for Wide Bay, immediately after her inward discharge. J. FRAZER, Sussex-street, or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader EBENEZER, Captain SHARPE, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 26th instant. Has superior accommodations for passengers.
For freight or passage apply at CROFT'S Commercial Wharf, or on board.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and MERIMBULA.—The regular trader, GIPSY, will sail on FRIDAY, the 23rd.
For freight or passage apply on board, Campbell's Wharf; or HARPUR, BROTHERS, 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WITH DESPATCH, having nearly all her cargo already engaged.—The fine first-class brig CONTENT, ROBERTSON, master, will commence loading THIS DAY, and will have room only for a few small packages.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street 20th May, 1856.

DESPATCH, FOR GEELONG, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to close their arrangements, pass entries, and send in bills of lading for signature THIS DAY. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FINAL NOTICE. — Shippers and Passengers to ADELAIDE. — FANNY FISHER, detained by wet weather, loading light freight till Noon, THURSDAY 22nd instant. Room for four cabin passengers.—The fine barque FANNY FISHER, CHARLES HARROLD, commander, 300 tons burthen, alongside Macnamara's Wharf, having been detained by wet weather, has room for twenty tons light freight, four cabin passengers, and some steerage.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain HARROLD, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.
Sydney, 21st May, 1856.

DART, for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.—Shipments must be completed, Customs' entries passed, and bills of lading sent in for signature THIS DAY. Passengers are particularly requested to conclude their arrangements for cabins and pay the balances of passage money. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.—21st May, 1856.

FOR AUCKLAND and HOKIANGA. — The fine first-class brig SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, being under charter to return to New Zealand with the utmost expedition, offers a speedy and favourable opportunity to shippers and passengers.
For freight or passage (having roomy and convenient accommodations) apply on board at the Maitland Wharf (foot of Market-street); to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. 16th May, 1856.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The well-known fast sailing A1 ship MERCEDES, A. LOFF, commander, will sail for the above port on or before the 5th June next. She has splendid accommodations for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to F. S. ALVAREZ, No. 381, George-street, opposite to St. Andrew's Church.

FOR MANILA.—The fine Dutch ship STAD UTRECHT, P. F. J. JASKI, commander, will sail in about ten days.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JASKI, on board; or to GERBAULET, RUBENS, and CO., agents.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—The fine British built barque BLAIR, HOCKING, master, will be despatched for the above port without delay.
For freight or passage, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR HONG KONG direct.—The A1 ship SPEEDY, 1100 tons, J. H. NIGHTINGALL, commander, will sail for the above port, on or about the 25th instant. This fine ship, having splendid accommodation, offers a desirable opportunity for cabin and intermediate passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; at Botts' Wharf; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND by the Overland Route.—For BOMBAY, the splendid clipper ship RESULT, 1500 tons, J. COW, commander, having made the fastest passage from England on record, will have quick despatch for the above port, and having fine cabin accommodation, presents a desirable opportunity to intending overland passengers.
Immediate application for freight or passage is necessary, to the captain on board, or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship ADELE, A1, 517 tons, W. UBBELOHDE, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf; the greater part of which being engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, to J. DHANIS and CO., or to J. B METCALFE.
N.B.—Passengers are invited to inspect the accommodations of this splendid ship, at Campbell's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 15th June.—The fine first-class teak-built ship MAITLAND, 600 tons, LARMOND, commander, has nearly all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has good poop cabins, and can comfortably accommodate intermediate and steerage passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON (and the first vessel), the fine A1 ship DAVID M'IVER, commanded by Captain R. BAILLIE, well known in this trade as a superior vessel, and for regularity in making quick passages. Her loading is progressing quickly, and will be completed in a few days.
Apply to Captain R. BAILLIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine new clipper brig ADOLPH, 180 tons register, J. MEYER, commander.
Apply to KIRCHNER and CO.

FOR CHARTER, the Barque RORY O'MORE, 300 tons, J. J. CHURCH, commander, now in the Cove, and ready for sea, having lately discharged a cargo of oats from London, in first-rate order, and afterwards carried a cargo of wheat from Launceston to Hobart Town with like good out-turn; this vessel has proved herself a most desirable conveyance for grain or flour. Apply to the commander; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine new barque ANTOINETTE, 650 tons register, J. M. de WINTER, commander, has discharged a full cargo of sugar from Manila in excellent condition, and is open for employment to any port.
Apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

BRIG SWISS BOY.—For SALE, by private contract, the above fine oak-built vessel, as she now lies at the Circular Quay, discharging her cargo of timbers, (of which she has 487 tons on board,) from Puget Sound. The SWISS BOY is 264 tons register, and will carry about 500 tons. She sails well, and is well found in every respect, with abundance of spars, rigging, &c., &c.; has two entire suits of sails—one quite new, and may be got ready for sea at an hour's notice after the discharge of her present cargo. She is in first-rate condition, having been thoroughly overhauled and coppered about twelve months since. The Swiss Boy is perhaps the best adapted craft for the New Zealand trade now at anchor in the harbour of Port Jackson. The Swiss Boy will remain open for sale by Private Contract ONLY, and if not disposed of by the 15th instant she will be withdrawn from the market.
The inventory can be inspected, and all further particulars ascertained upon application to Captain KNIPE, on board, or at the rooms of the auctioneers, JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO., 234, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. —From Melbourne, for Liverpool, to sail 3rd June, the splendid clipper ship JOSEPH TARRATT, 992 tons register.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to WILLIS, MERRY and CO., Botts' Wharf.

YACHT FROLIC, to be SOLD a bargain; also a set of Maryatt's signals, with ensign and union-jack. J. B. STOREY and CO., 8, Barrack-street.

PHŒNICIAN, from London.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their entries for the Circular Quay, and goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk; she will not be accountable for any goods that may be left on the wharf after the usual hours of discharge. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP GREENOCK, FROM GLASGOW.—Consignees of the goods marked as under, and consigned to order, are requested to pass entries for the same by Noon THIS DAY, otherwise they will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense.
B in diamond—9 pieces and 2 boxes machinery, and 1 bundle bolts, shipped by MacCallum, Graham, and Black.
W over G in diamond—82 to 85 and 90—5 boxes shipped by James Tweedie and Co.
CAIRD, PATERSON and CO., agents.
22nd May, 1856.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per RESULT.—The consignees of 905 bars steel, shipped by Syers, Walker, and Co., to order, are informed that unless an entry for the same be passed before 12 o'clock THIS DAY, the steel will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, will take Ships on their Slip from this date at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

MEETING of the LEGISLATURE.—On occasion of the meeting of the Legislature on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, and following days, to prevent interruption or confusion, it is requested that members of the Legislature proceeding to either House in carriages, will direct their coachmen to approach their respective Chambers through the northern gate, and to withdraw through the southern gate, and to observe the same regulations on returning to take up.
Strangers who may have received tickets of admission to either House will show their tickets—if to the Council Chamber, to the inspector of police on duty at the southern gate, and if to the Legislative Assembly Chamber, to the inspector of police on duty at the northern gate; but no carriages, except those conveying members of either House, will be admitted within the gates; and all carriages in waiting and other vehicles being in the vicinity of the Houses of Legislature must be drawn up in such a position as to avoid obstructing the approaches.
EDMD. LOCKYER, Usher of the Black Rod.
HY. SHADFORTH, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Macquarie-street, Sydney, 21st May, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. — Any Member of either House, who may not yet have received Cards of Admission for his Family, may obtain them on application at the Legislative Council Office.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON,
Clerk Legislative Council.
Wednesday, 21th May, 1856.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—A Meeting will be held at 8 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at James Fortune's, the John Bull Inn, King-street, to take into consideration the present position of the trade.

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, being fixed on for the Homebush Races, the Ladies' Committee of the Sydney Female School of Industry find it necessary to change the Bazaar from that day (for which it has already been advertised) to THURSDAY, the 22nd of May, when, by permission of his Excellency the Governor-General, it will be held in the Botanical Gardens, and, through the kindness of Colonel Bloomfield and the officers of the 11th Regiment, the military band will perform during the day.
Gates will be open at noon.
Admission, one shilling; children, under ten years of age, sixpence.

EXHIBITION OF COLONIAL ART.—There is now on exhibition, in King-street, No. 53½, between George and Pitt streets, a group of figures, cut in stone, illustrative of Burns' song of the "De'ils' awa wi' the Exciseman." The sculptor is a Mr. JAMES LEGGET, of Geelong, formerly of Glasgow; and as the present proprietors have been at a great expense in purchasing and conveying the figures to this colony, they hope that all those who have a taste for fine arts will favour them with a visit and judge for themselves.
Open from 10 morning till 10 at night. Admission, 2s.; evening, 1s.

SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The dissolution of the Sydney Mutual Fire Insurance Company will take place on the 1st proximo. All claims must be sent in by that date, otherwise they cannot be attended to. By order of the Board of Directors. P. MITCHELL, secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S LEVEE.—The members of the University are invited to attend in their respective academic costumes at Government House, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock, and to assemble in the official apartments to the left of the hall, in accordance with the regulation notified in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
H. KENNEDY, registrar.

No. 56-26. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 21st May, 1856.

ARREARS OF WATER RATES. — Notice is hereby given to all parties in arrear with their water rates that the City Commissioners have issued instructions that the water be cut off from the premises of all parties so in arrear, which order will be carried into effect after MONDAY, the 2nd June, without further notice.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, secretary.

TENDERS for the Lease, for one or two years, from 1st July, 1856, of the Wharf adjoining that of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, will be received up to the 1st June, by the undersigned, who will give every information to parties enquiring.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. May 14th, 1856.

TO BAKERS inclined to dispose of their business, may hear of a purchaser by communicating place and particulars. Address BAKER, HERALD Office.

CREMORNE.—Two Grand Extra Nights, in Honour of the New Parliament. THURSDAY (this evening), FRIDAY (to-morrow evening). Brilliant Fireworks both nights. Music and Dancing from 5 to 10. One shilling only, inclusive of steam fare to and fro. A tent for refreshments, tea, coffee, &c., &c.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Annual Ball will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant. Tickets to be had at his residence.

THE splendid Lusitanian Dancing Saloon, 65, Sussex-street, open THIS EVENING, and SATURDAY. Dancing commences at 7 o'clock. Gentlemen, 2s.; ladies, free.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK begs to announce that his Classes meet at the Polytechnic on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at seven o'clock. Private lessons as usual. Families and schools attended to. Private residence, 65, Bathurst-street.

CONCERT! CONCERT!—Lovers of harmony should go to Mr. TOOGOOD'S, Rainbow Tavern Singing Saloon, corner of King and Pitt streets. A host of talent engaged. Admission free.

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND, volumes 3 and 4, 42s.; post free, 45s. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, WEST MAITLAND.—Ladies and Gentlemen of the Theatrical Profession are required for the above theatre. Also, two or three ladies for the ballet department. Apply THIS DAY, before 4 p.m., to the proprietor, at the Adelphi Hotel, York-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, at the Sir Joseph Bank's Hotel, Botany, or between there and Pitt-street, a Gold linked Bracelet. Whoever has found the above and will leave it at Mr. C. WHITE'S, 69, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED into the Inner Domain, a Sheep; the owner can have it by giving description and paying expenses. Apply to S. BELL, Government House.

LOST, a French Dog, called "Mouse;" light brown colour, black eyes and nose. Whoever will find the above and return it to Mr. ELDRIDGE, Gloucester-street, opposite Messrs. Hogan and Carraher's, will be handsomely rewarded.

COCKATOO LOST, on Wednesday night, from Castlereagh-street, near Park-street; can be easily identified. The bearer of it to 161, Castlereagh-street, will be rewarded; and the thief, if discovered, prosecuted.

PEAFOWL.—Strayed, on Tuesday Evening, at Newtown, a young Peafowl. Can be identified by having had one of its legs broken. Any person, having the custody of it, will be rewarded by delivering it to the undersigned; or, if detained after this notice, the party will be prosecuted. G. W. GRAHAM, Pentonville, Newtown.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Last Night but Three of those celebrated tragedians Mr. and Mrs. JAMES STARK.

PRINCE of WALES THEATRE.—Open EVERY EVENING, with a Dramatic Entertainment.

WAUGH and COX, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Booksellers, &c., beg respectfully to apprise their friends and the public, that they have lately received a large addition to their already extensive Stock, and are in daily expectation of a further supply from their agent, Mr. William Ford, whose thorough knowledge of the goods required for this market place them on the most advantageous footing.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY.
Ledgers, in various sizes and bindings
Journals, ditto ditto
Cash books, ditto ditto
Account sales, ditto ditto ditto
Accounts current, ditto ditto ditto
Waste books, ditto ditto
Day books, ditto ditto
Account books, manufactured to any pattern of ruling or binding
Bill books
Promissory note ditto
Cheque books on all the Banks
Extra super blue laid foolscap
Ditto ditto blue wove ditto
Ditto ditto medium blue wove 4to. post
Ditto ditto large blue wove ditto
Ditto bank post
Account current paper
Laid and wove blotting papers
Custom-house forms
Metal and other inkstands, in great variety
Copying presses, with stands
Portfolios, ebony rulers
Writing desks, mahogany and Russia
Manifold letter writers
Arnold's and Stephen's writing ink
Mordan's copying ink.

LAW STATIONERY.
Superfine brief paper
Copying ditto
Parchment, various sizes, 18 x 24, 18 x 27, 28 x 32
Pink tape, pounce, and every other article in stationery requisite for a solicitor's office.

GENERAL AND FANCY STATIONERY.
Writing papers, in 4to, 8vo, Albert and Queen's sizes in every variety of texture
Enchased papers and envelopes
Tinted borders, ditto ditto
Wedding stationery
Envelopes of every description
De la Rue's and other music paper
Black bordered paper and envelopes, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.
Double elephant drawing paper
Imperial ditto
Royal ditto
Drawing, cartridge, tracing, calico and paper
Reeves' and Ackerman's drawing pencils
Ditto ditto superfine colours
Oil colours, in boxes
Sable and camel hair brushes
Mathematical instruments, in great variety
Parallel rulers (ivory edges), rollers
Ditto brass ditto
Palettes
Measuring tapes, miniature cases
Juvenile colour boxes.

TO STOREKEEPERS.
WAUGH and COX, wholesale stationers, have on hand an extensive assortment of cheap class foolscap and posts; together with an extensive variety of account books, specially selected for the country trade.
WAUGH and COX,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers and Booksellers,
554, George-street.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman having lost her own baby in the birth, wishes to receive one to Wet-Nurse. Respectable references can be given. Address to Mrs. LOGAL, 70, Kent-street North.

A LADY, lately arrived from England, is anxious to meet with a situation as Governess in a gentleman's family, in or near Sydney, or to take the entire charge of a family deprived of a mother's care. She has occupied a similar situation in England for several years, and can offer the very highest testimonials. She is a thorough musician and French scholar, having spent some years on the Continent, and has had much experience in the care and instruction of children. Address to A.B.C., care of Mr. W. R. Piddington, bookseller, Sydney; or to the HERALD Office.

AN ENGAGEMENT in a House of Business is required by an English Lady, who perfectly understands mantle and juvenile dress making, and is a good bonnet milliner. Address G. M., Mr. Blair, bookseller, West Maitland.

A GOVERNESS of great experience, and competent to finish her pupils in English, French, music, and dancing, wishes for employment during a part or the whole of the morning. Address F. B., 210, Liverpool-street, near Lyons-terrace.

A MONTHLY NURSE wishes for a Re-engagement. Address Mrs. HALLIDAY, Barley Mow Hotel, Park-street.

ASSISTANTS WANTED, at MORRIS, JACOBS, and CO.'S, 60, King-street.

CABINET MAKERS. — Out-door Hands Wanted. Apply at DEAN'S, Market-street.

COALS.—Wanted, a Cargo of the A. A. Company's. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

COALS wanted, about 50 tons. Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

FLAGS WANTED, British, French, Turkish, and Australian. Also, Regimental Colours. Apply M. N. F., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, for Government House, a Scullery Maid. Apply between the hours of nine and two.

RUBBLE MASONS wanted. Apply, this morning, between 9 and 10, EVANS, Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

REQUIRED, to provide for, and take the entire care of Two Children, recently bereaved of their mother; they are 9 and 11 years of age, and intelligent. Respectable references will be required. Parties desirous of entering into arrangement for the same, will please to state particulars of locality, occupation, &c., when the earliest attention will be given. Address to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Family Hotel, Parramatta.

SHEEP OVERSEER.—The undersigned has a vacancy for an intelligent person in the above capacity. To one who is capable of taking delivery of sheep for a purchaser and conducting them two hundred miles to the station, liberal salary will be given. W. B. TOOTH, Rose Hall, Woolloomooloo.

TO GOLD DIGGERS.—Wanted, a Mate, with from £150 to £200, to engage in an undertaking certain to prove profitable. Full particulars will be given to a suitable party; must be sober. Address, L. M., Box, HERALD Office, Sydney. 21st May, 1856.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, five or six good brush hands. Apply to TOLL and MANLEY, William-street.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, Parramatta.—The Assistant mastership in French and German will be vacant in July next. Salary, £150 per annum, with board and lodging. Candidates will please apply to the Head Master by letter, on or before the 11th day of June.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a good Slop Hand, at J. B. TICKLE'S, 201, George-street.

TO DRAPERS. — Wanted, as Assistant. B. S. HAIGH, York House, 94, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a first-rate Hand. RUSH and M'CREA, Wilshire's-buildings, Brickfield-hill.

TO TAILORS.—A few good Workmen will find constant employment by P. HOFFMANN, Bridge-street, 22.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a thorough good Salesman, able and willing to push the trade. Warwick House, Haymarket.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Four good Hands for the general trade. To first-rate men of business a liberal salary will be given. Apply to WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good steady Hand, to proceed to Maitland Constant employment can be given. Apply to Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

TO SQUATTERS.—A Gentleman, having about £1000 and 10 years' experience in this colony in the management of sheep and cattle, would like to take half-share and sole management of the station of a gentleman going to England, or wishing to reside in Sydney, or would rent a station, with stock, for a term. Address, F. M., HERALD Office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Wanted, Men, to make light and strong Cossacks, good wages given, at G. SWYNY'S, 46, Market-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted several good Hands. Apply CHISHOLM and CO.'S, Pitt-street.

TO ARCHITECTS and CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A Gentleman of practical experience, who has superintended the erection of large public works in England and the colonies, will shortly be disengaged, and is desirous of a re-engagement. Address NERO, HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Foreman. He must be a sober practical man. Wages good. Apply to Mr. S. HOLMES, King-street.

TEAMS for WAGGA WAGGA and GOULBURN wanted, by JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

WANTED, to proceed immediately to Port Curtis, two Men and one stout able Lad accustomed to horses and capable of breaking-in and riding young colts. Testimonials as to competency to be produced. Apply to FERRIS and ARKINS, 52, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

WANTED, a Coach-body Maker. Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, 306, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a Man to drive a water cart. Apply to JAMES LUMSDEN, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General House Servant, where another servant is kept. Apply to Mrs. R. JOHNSON, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to accompany a lady into the country, two Female Servants, in the capacities of Nurse and general House Servant. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mrs. HUTHWAITE, No. 3, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young Woman to attend children. Apply at No. 11, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Englishwoman as a General Servant, in a small cottage, and only two old people to be attended to. Apply at the Three Crowns, Church-hill, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a middle-aged female, as General Servant, for the country. For particulars, apply to Mrs. MOFFITT, Pitt-street, between the hours of 9 and 1.

WANTED, a Daily Governess to instruct two little girls, under 12 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education—French and music indispensable. None but those who have had experience in teaching, and can produce references, need apply. Address by letter to M. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply at the German Club, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, an active Waiter. Apply at the Exchange Hotel.

WANTED, Furnished Apartments—sitting and bedroom—a short distance from Sydney, by TUESDAY next. F. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Man and his Wife, as Servants, in a bachelor establishment near town. Apply personally to ASPINWALL, CHALDER, and CO., Bank Court, King-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, for the Forth and Clyde Public-house, corner Jamison-street.

WANTED, carriage for about half a ton of loading for Bathurst. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. BRAY, Prince, Bray, and Co.'s, down the Gateway.

WANTED, an English Girl, to attend on a child and make herself generally useful. Apply (side door) at 322, George-street.

WANTED, Two good Mantle Hands. Mrs. BENNETT'S, 165, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, lately confined, the child dead, a Child to take home to Wet Nurse. Apply at once to Mrs. LYONS, No. 35, York-street. Good references can be given if required.

WANTED a Nursemaid, and to assist in the housework. Mrs. J. JACOBS, opposite Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Man to attend to horses, can drive well, and make himself generally useful. Apply No. 78, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Enquire at 9, Cumberland-street, Mrs. MOSS.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at J. FRANKLIN'S, 136, Lower George-street, opposite the HERALD Office.

WANTED for the Hunter River, two Brickmakers, one Bricklayer, one Plasterer, Man Cook, and a Parlour Maid; Ploughmen for Shoalhaven; Female Cooks for town. Apply to J. C. GLUE, labour agent, 58, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Holder-up for Riveters, at boiler-making. Apply 4, Bourke-street North, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a thorough-bred Kangaroo Dog. Apply to T. DINGLE, baker, 75, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Six German Labourers and Two Shepherds; good wages given. H. HAMBURGER, 10, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a steady, sober Man as Carter. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. BENNETT, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, an active Lad to drive a pony cart. Apply to EDWARD GROVES, No. 80, Goulburn-street West.

WANTED, a Young Woman to do plain sewing, at J. B. TICKLE'S, 201, George-street.

WANTED, Six good Labouring Men, to proceed to the country. Apply at Mr. BOOTH'S, George and Market streets, from 8 to 12 THIS DAY.

WANTED, an active Lad. Apply 174, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young Girl to nurse a baby and assist in house work. Apply at No. 9, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to BORROW, on good security, £200, for two years, for which 8 per cent. per annum will be given. Apply OMICRON, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as Under-Clerk. Apply at the Steam Packet Office, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, a Dressmaker, to go to Newcastle, and board with the family. Call at the Commercial Hotel, George-street, from 9 till 11 o'clock to-day. None but a first hand need apply.

WANTED, Two Pairs of Sawyers, to proceed to Kiama. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

ZINC! ZINC!! ZINC!!!—Wanted, Four Tons, No. 10 guage. Terms, cash. J. J. WILSON and Co., Galvanized Iron Works, No. 104, Parramatta-street. No. 104.

A SINGLE Bedroom to LET, with or without Board, at No. 2, Upper Fort-street, opposite to Flagstaff.

A SHOP to LET, with or without a Room. Apply 18, Bridge-street.

A BEDROOM, with Board, No. 10, Wynyard-square.

ANY GENTLEMAN or two Friends requiring Lodging and Partial Board, in a healthy situation, within a quarter of an hour's walk of the Post Office, can be accommodated in a respectable private family, upon application to Mrs. CRIPPS, opposite the Police Office, George-street, where the address will be found.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 6, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Miss WHITE'S, 66, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain gate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Pyrmont, near the new Steam Ferry.—A Private Family would be happy to accommodate a gentleman of quiet and regular habits. Terms moderate. Address H. K., Box 79, Post Office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, at Mrs. M'LEAN'S, No. 97, Cumberland-street. Terms, One Guinea per week.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET, taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Wharf, Bathurst-st.

EXCELLENT and Extensive Family Residence to LET.—The late residence of Mr. William M'Quade, situate in the town of Windsor. The House contains eleven rooms, with kitchen, pantry, cellar, servants' room, wash-house, laundry, and store-room. In the yard (which is very large), is a splendid six-stall stable and double coach-house, ceiled and flagged, with granary on first floor 60 feet long; also, a substantial shed 50 feet in length, with coachman's room and hay house. All of which is enclosed with a 14-inch brick wall. In addition to the above there is a neat garden stocked with choice fruit trees, and vines. For terms, apply to Mr. JAMES HALE, Fairfield, Windsor; or to Mr. Wm. M'QUADE, No. 1, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

ELIGIBLE MERCANTILE PREMISES.—The Premises which are now occupied as the Printing and Publishing Offices of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, will be vacated early in the month of June. There is an unexpired term of the lease of about four years, which may be advantageously obtained. Apply during business hours.

FOUR MECHANICS can be Boarded and Lodged, and have a comfortable, cleanly, and respectable home for 18s. per week, payable in advance, at Mrs. SHANNON'S, 62, Parramatta-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE.—BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to treat with a respectable tenant for the occupation of a very commodious and extensive House and Premises, beautifully situated in a very healthy and delightful part of the country, not above a mile from a railway station; excellent lawn and garden. Lowest rent, £300 per year.

GENTLEMEN requiring a healthy Bedroom, with partial Board, can meet with the same at 30s. per week, at Broomo House, opposite the Balmain Hotel, Balmain, near the Ferry.

GOOD BOARD and Lodgings, at the Harbour View Inn, Cumberland-street. 23s. per week.

GENTLEMEN in search of comfortable and respectable Board and Residence. Apply at 9, Jamison-street.

HOTEL TO LET, in an excellent position. The only reason for the present occupant disposing of it is his ill health. This is a rare bargain. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

HOUSE and Shop to LET, in the best part of Brickfield-hill; rent 50s. per week. Apply to Mr. GARDENER, 507, Brickfield-hill.

HOUSE TO LET, in Macquarie-street, opposite Council Chambers and New Church, containing six rooms; kitchen, out-door premises, and garden; water laid on. Apply to the present occupant; or Mr. HENRY ROBERTS, South Head Road.

NEWTOWN.—COTTAGE TO LET. Rent, 10s. per week. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, opposite the Cemetery.

NORTH SHORE.—Board and Residence for Lady and Gentleman, in a beautiful locality, in a small family. Apply SANDON'S, stationer, 171, George-street.

OFFICES TO LET, most eligibly situated, opposite the Post Office, and next the Bank of New South Wales. Apply at 244, George-street. S. DARTON and CO.

ONE or two Gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, where there are no other lodgers, with residence, with or without board. Apply to MADER, stationer, George-street.

OILMEN'S Jams and Jellies cheaper than any house in town. J. C. PETERS, opposite HERALD Office.

PRIVATE Families supplied with choice wines at astonishing low prices (guaranteed). J. C. PETERS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC to LET.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK having fitted up and re-decorated the Polytechnic, will let it for one or two evenings in the week. Apply at 65, Bathurst-street.

STORES, Offices, Cellars, Large Yard, Coach-house, Stabling, with storeman apartments, to LET, lately occupied by Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. Apply to the Storekeeper, on the Premises.

SUPERIOR Board and Residence for a Single Gentleman; or two friends, having no objection to share the same bedroom. Terms moderate. 208, Liverpool-street, next Lyons-terrace.

SPACIOUS ROOMS to LET, on the first floor of 216 George-street (New Buildings), now in the occupation of Gregory, Cubitt, and Co., who are removing to Wynyard-street, near the Bank of New South Wales. For particulars, apply to Mr. HORACE WOOLNOUGH, on the premises, 216, George-street.

STORE TO LET.—Apply WM. CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

STORE and OFFICE to LET, Circular Quay. Apply to Mr. CAPE, at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s

STABLE, COACH-HOUSE, and large Garden to LET. Apply to J. C. ROSSITER, Glebe-road.

ST. GERMAINS, Glebe Road.—A Cottage Residence, on the borders of Toxteth Park, to LET, consisting of six rooms, detatched kitchen, and out-houses. Apply to J. C. ROSSITER, on the premises.

TWO OFFICES to LET. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street.

TO LET, a Four-room Cottage and kitchen, with a splendid well of water, a large yard and paddock, opposite Rushcutter View, through the toll-bar, South Head Road. Rent £1 per week. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a House containining three (3) rooms, situate in Pitt-street South, enclosed yard, with water laid on. Apply to Messrs. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, and CO., Auctioneers, 234, George-street.

TO LET, No. 2, Rushcutter View, South Head Road near the Court House—a house containing six rooms; kitchen, loft, two yards, and good water. The above commands a fine view. Apply to J. C. GLUE, 58, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, Five-roomed Cottages, 18s.; three-roomed Cottages, 12s., Glebe. G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, opposite Mort's.

TO LET, for the remainder of a term, the whole of the upper part of the House, at present occupied by Mr. M. Moss, 214, George-street, forming a first-class family residence, in excellent repair and fitted up with every convenience; gas, &c. For particulars apply to Mr. MOSS, 214, George-street.

TO LET, a Shop, in the best and most crowded thoroughfare in the city of Sydney, well adapted for a tobacconist. Gas and fixtures all complete. Apply A. Z., 40, Market-street, one door from Pitt-street.

TO LET, those eligible premises, situate in Lower George-street, at present occupied as Government shipping offices. For particulars, apply to LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

TO LET, a Ten-roomed House, with shop front, next door to the corner of Kent and Argyle streets. For particulars enquire at B. LOWE'S Grocery Stores, Miller's Point.

TO LET, about the end of June, for three years, the Cottage now in the occupation of Mrs. Francis Stephen, containing six rooms, store-room, kitchen, laundry, two cellars, flower gardens, small paddock, with a never failing well of excellent water. Applications to be made by letter, No. 3, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Two Verandah Cottages, near the church, at O'Connell Town. Rent 15s. per week. For further particulars apply at the Railway Station; or LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

TO LET, a dry Cellar. Apply to KEEP and PARSONS, Wynyard-street.

TWO HOUSES to LET, in Argyle-street, near George-street; one nine rooms, another three rooms.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the House at Waterview Bay, Balmain, recently occupied by Mr. Alexander Stuart, containing drawing-room, parlour, five bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' bedroom, with commodious pantry and store room, a never-failing supply of water, &c., &c. For terms, &c., apply to R. TOWNS and Co. Towns's Wharf, May 17, 1856.

TO WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, &c. — To LET, with immediate possession, the extensive Stores occupied by the undersigned, fitted up replete for carrying on a business of any extent. The situation is one of the most eligible in the colony. For particulars apply to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 232, George-street

TO LET, a Cottage of five rooms, in Kent-street, with good back premises, and water laid on. Also, a House of three rooms, in Prospect-place, South Head Road, opposite the Military Barracks; and a Farm of 56 acres, of rich garden land, situated at Botany, and close to Mr. Saxby's market garden. For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 42, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, North Shore, Seven Acres of Cleared Land on easy terms. THOMAS RYAN, Prince-street.

TO LET, for five or seven years, Six Acres of Land, within a mile of Sydney, at Grose Farm Creek, Parramatta Road, abundantly supplied with water. Apply to SAMUEL LYONS, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

TO LET, opposite Captain H. H. Browne's, North Shore, a Verandah Cottage, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. Constant supply of pure water and every convenience. Pleasure garden in front, and kitchen garden at the back. Enquire of RICHARD LAMB, jeweller, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a comfortable Furnished Room, with Board, Astor House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-st. North.

TO LET, Cottage, seven rooms, garden, and paddock, Pitt-street, Redfern. Apply WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 4, Downshire-street, Lower Fort-street. Apply to Mr. BODE, No. 3.

TO LET, together or separately, a commodious Wharf and Carpenters' Workshop, fronting Darling Harbour. Apply to BRODIE and CRAIG, Barker-street.

TO LET, in Duke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, a House, containing five rooms, with a detached kitchen; with a good well of water. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mr. CORNELIUS O'NEAL, Odd Fellows' Arms, Dowling-street. Also, Board and Residence for single gentlemen.

TO LET, in respectable locality, an excellent Shop and Parlour, with Stables attached, admirably adapted for an attorney's office, registry office, grocery, or pork butcher's. Rent moderate. For cards of address apply at 115, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that convenient Family Residence, No. 38, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, containing seven rooms, large yard, water &c.; rent £2 per week. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to S. S. GOOLD, No. 4, Judge-street.

TO LET, a House in Francis-street, Hyde-Park, containing 4 rooms and a kitchen, No. 38; rent, 35s. per week. Apply to W. BROWN, corner of Sussex and Druitt-streets.

TO LET, Two new Houses, four rooms each, with plenty of water. Apply J. REDGATE, Surry Hills.

TO LET, an excellent Family House, in William-street, Woolloomooloo, recently occupied by C. F. Priddle, Esq. For particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, one of those newly-erected Houses in York-street, opposite the Police Office, consisting of eight rooms; yard, with enclosed shed, front area, with entrance. Water laid on, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, Two Cottages at Paddington, at the corner of Elizabeth and Macdermond streets. Enquire of THOMAS JONES, Prince Albert Restaurant, opposite the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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COUNTRY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

By Peter Possum.

May 14th, 1856.

I have a great liking for "D.P.," with his quaint humour, manly pathos, and fresh, bold, eloquent utterances. I think, nevertheless, that in preaching to Australians on the importance of the gymnastic element in education, he performs the superfluous labour proverbially known as "*carrying coals to Newcastle*." It is not *bodily* exercise that runs any risk of being neglected here, but mental. The colonial youth is quite ready enough in cracking his stock-whip; it is another *Tyronis Thesaurus* to which his attention needs to be directed. An opinion has strangely obtained currency—chiefly *amongst* the currency—to the effect that the Australian is brighter than the British boy. I have been brought into contact with the *élite* of antipodal youngsters, rising stars of the first southern magnitude, and yet, must confess my inability to discover this superior brilliancy. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of a young country, striplings here have to do things which those of corresponding rank have not to do at home, and generally, moreover, are compelled to commence life much earlier than their English contemporaries; the consequence is, a greater proficiency in certain virile accomplishments, centering, principally, however, (so far as my observation has extended) in the cracking of the aforesaid stock-whip, counterbalanced by much childishness of mind, and a rather disgusting capacity of brag. The boastful lad too often grows up into an insufferable hobby-de-hoy, a sort of imberb bat betwixt a boy and man, of limited information and experience, and yet of the most unbounded assurance—constantly obtruding his insignificant subjectivity—*his* precious views of men and things, on all unfortunately brought within lung-range of him; until I should imagine (as was the case, Mr. Arthur Pendennis informs us, with Barnes Newcome) there must exist a very general desire for his suppression. For the benefit of all such self-sufficient gentry, I will transcribe from *Sartor Resartus*, the following passage:—"I have heard affirmed (surely in jest), by not unphilanthropic persons, that it were a real increase of human happiness, could all young men, from the age of nineteen, be covered under barrels, or rendered otherwise invisible, and there left to follow their lawful studies and callings, till they emerged sadder and wiser, at the age of twenty-five. With which suggestion, at least as considered in the light of a practical scheme, I need scarcely say that I nowise coincide. Nevertheless, it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years; so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of detestability. Such gawks (Gecken) are they, and foolish peacocks, and yet with such a vulturous hunger for self indulgence; so obstinate, obstreperous, vain glorious; in all senses so froward and so forward. No mortal's endeavour or attainment will, in the smallest, content the as yet unendeavouring, unattaining young gentleman; but he could make it all infinitely better, were it worthy of him. Life everywhere is the most manageable matter, simple as a question in the Rule of Three; "multiply your second and third term together, divide the product by the first, and your quotient will be the answer—which you are but an ass if you cannot come at." With all due deference to "D. P.," great benefit would accrue to the "native youth," both in a mental and a moral point of view, if they were kept longer within those "white-washed schoolroom walls," of which he speaks so slightingly—made, at all events, to tarry in the Jericho of modest silence and submission until their beards were grown.

I think, however, that my learned friend travels beyond the record when he sweepingly asserts: "Our very literature seems afflicted with what may be called a bodily debility. Where is the poet or novelist who would dare to have a physical hero?" I give up the bulk of modern bards, as a set of mental epileptics very fond of chronicling their own not very attractive spasms—brummagem Prometheuses with bile, not eagles preying on their livers; but has not Tennyson sung the "Duke" in a noble (albeit, in places, somewhat slovenly) ode? Is there no Homeric fire in Aytoun's *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*—no heart-stirring sound, as of a trumpet, in Gerald Massey's *War Lyrics*? In first-rate, healthy modern fiction, again, the physical seems to me to have its due share of prominence; "present day" physical heroes possessing this advantage over their predecessors in the realms of Fantasy, that they have heads and hearts, as well as fists; can think like scholars, and feel like gentlemen, as well as fight (if need be) like costermongers. Tom Jones has been vanished from the Three Volumes, and not Blifil, or Demetrius Dicaway, but John Bull, jun.—the oak with the fungi rubbed off—reigneth in his stead. Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer Lytton (in his later works), and Kingsley are to the full as manly in their tone as Fielding, and much purer, more polished and profound.

The Sydney "Democritus" has neither the wit nor the wisdom of his Thracian godfather. In his letter to the *Herald*, complaining of the dearth of metropolitan amusements, he sneers at what he is pleased to call the "Hayes mania" and the "Anna Bishop mania," and yet asserts, in the same breath, that "the public is satiated with music." Do people go mad about what they are sick of? The contemptuous way in which, in his very graceless note, he speaks of the "favourite *appoggiaturas* of our stock singers" is as unjust as it is ungrateful. There are few towns of the size of Sydney that can boast of so many really excellent resident vocalists; and the readiness with which they tender their services for all matters of charity ought to protect them from insult even from a man who evidently "hath not music in his soul," and who, therefore, cannot be expected to feel towards them as those do who can appreciate their performances. "Democritus" professes to have a moral aim in his outcry for recreation. I should like to know, then, what amusement has a more humanising influence upon the heart than music?

Ingenuum didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.

Wherever music is a national passion and pursuit, manners become mild. The magic of the Orphean lyre is not mere poesie and mythus: contrast the savage unmusical Cynætha with the surrounding gentle musical Arcadia. There would be more moral harmony if there were more musical harmony in families now-a-days. If our lower orders were brought more under the witchery of the "concord of sweet sounds," the discord of sounds anything but sweet, the voice of domestic war, would be far less frequently heard in the labourer's cottage,—our boasted civilisation would not be disgraced by those cowardly wife-beating cases with which the police reports of almost every paper teem. In former times matrons, oppressed by cruel husbands, used to pray to St. Wylgeforte, the Uncumberer: St. Cecilia, the Uniter, would have been a more efficient patroness.

There is no act of Parliament, or Council, I believe, to prevent people from making ninnies of themselves, and putting themselves to expense to make the fact of their ninnihood patent to others besides their private circle of acquaintances. Certain matrimonial advertisers, verifying the proverb touching the speedy severance of fools and their ready cash, by the extent to which they have availed themselves of this privilege, have recently been competing, in the public prints with ludicrous vigour for the *Order of the Thistle*. "Two gentlemen of an adjacent colony, of respectable connections, are anxious to meet with *suitable* partners in life." Why should they come to our colony for them: are there no idiots in their own? "A gentleman of steady, affable, and pleasing habits, aged 27, is desirous of forming an alliance with a young lady about the same age. No one need apply whose hands are too delicate to be seen." Surely Mr. Affable Owl might have prevailed on some slavey with hands of the required lack of delicacy, and mind to match, to become Mrs. Affable Owl, without publishing his want of wife and wisdom in the newspapers. "The guardian of two young ladies (who are possessed of life annuities, and of naturally pleasing and affable manners"—affable, again—advertises for husbands for his interesting wards; it being, as all the world knows, impossible for fascinating heiresses in any other way to obtain offers. The moneyed darlings are to forfeit their fortunes if they don't change their names before the first of next August. After that eventful day, the sweet little lambs, if taken at all, must be digested without the condiment of mint sauce. *Very* like a whale! Why, even if Grææ or Gorgons, *having money*, they would have been snapped at ages ago—almost before they were short-coated. I know, for my own part, that I would most willingly have married Medusa, had she possessed something handsome in the Three per Cents of her *floruit*. Some of these absurd advertisements appear to be serious; this last, of course, is a clumsy attempt to springe very witless woodcocks. Doubtless, sundry will be ensnared—*one fool*, it is well known, *makes many*.

It is not often that I see the *Empire*; a stray copy; however, occasionally finds its way into the "bush," looking comfortless as an exiled cockney, amongst its unsympathising readers. In one such copy I find a long article on "opposition," evidently written for the purpose of lugging in something impertinent about Mr. Plunkett. After a tedious string of *truisms* on the benefits of an opposition as a check on official malpractices, this gentleman is taken to task for saying, whatever the Administration, he would not oppose it. Are they more patriotic who say, "Whatever the Administration, we *will* oppose it?" Mr. Plunkett, as the context of this passage from his speech at Bathurst abundantly proves, meant that he would not *factiously* oppose the new Ministry—fight, Irishman though he may be, for the mere love of fighting. The party that the *Empire* represents, before the Ministry has published any programme of its projects, organises an opposition—brandishes the shillelagh before the white of its eye has been pronounced to be black, whilst as yet there is no trailing coat-tail on which it is "darred to thread." What is this but to turn political life into something worse than Donnybrook Fair? And these are the gentlemen who were so shocked at Mr. Plunkett's joke of "shindy, boys, shindy!" Real earnest they are making of that same—their shindy, however, springing rather from the love of place, than honest, Hibernian predilection for a row.

Mr. Daniel Cooper's gathering should be looked upon, I think, rather as a personal than a party dodge, as a candidate's treat to a whole constituency, and not as a Chesham-place muster. The "invite" extended to all "those members of the Legislative Assembly who owe their seats to a recognition by the electors of their political independence"—that is, to the whole House; for although this definition is afterwards narrowed into that of "liberal members," I should imagine that the so-called "liberal party" would hardly have the temerity to insult the majority of constituencies in the colony by asserting that those that returned the gentlemen whom—*nolentes volentes*—they are determined to look upon as opponents, were not fully as anxious to secure, and as competent to select, representatives of "political independence" as their own. As to the *good taste* of that "Rose Bay feast, for honour *to be* won," I say nothing.

Aloft in awful state,
The Hamlets' hero sate
On would-be Speaker's throne.
"Liberal" M.P.'s were placed around,
Their brows with roses—champagne-watered—bound;
So should desert in votes be crowned!
The lovely Henry by his side
Sat, like a somewhat scraggy bride,
In coat of black a world too wide.
Happy, happy, happy pair;
None but the rich,
None but the rich,
None but the rich deserve the chair!

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your leading article of the 19th instant, briefly reviewing a small pamphlet written by me, relating to the improvement of harbours and rivers in Australia, &c., &c., it would appear that the reviewer has misapprehended some of the arguments adduced by me in support of a general system of improved water communication, *where practicable*, in the colony. No one will, I believe, dispute or call in question the great benefits to be derived from such works in Australia, and although the reviewer states that "many things can be done, which it is nevertheless judicious to leave undone;" and that 'the practicability of an undertaking is no guide as to its *expediency*." I think that few persons will be found to call in doubt the *expediency* of rendering rivers navigable which are not so by nature, or of providing a *cheap* water communication throughout the colony. As regards the question of the cost of such undertakings, it is manifestly quite impossible, in the absence of any data or details of the works required in any particular case, to furnish estimates of the cost. Every one at all acquainted with such matters knows, that before any estimate can be given, a variety of subjects must be taken into consideration, such as the declination of the river's bed, the depth of the river, as well as its velocity at various places; the different strata passed through; the number of dams required, and their site and mode of construction—all which data are indispensable before any conclusions can be arrived at, or any estimate formed of the probable cost. In the absence of these requisite data, it is quite true that I avoided giving any estimates which must necessarily have been extremely vague and uncertain, and although the reviewer considers this want of figures as the great defect of the pamphlet, I can only repeat that my object in writing it was to call attention to the state of our harbours and rivers *generally*, and to advocate the cause of their improvement as stated in the introduction, and not to give detailed estimates of any particular works in any particular river, which every professional reader knows can only be done after a careful survey of the river in question, and an elaborate examination of all the circumstances in connection with its proposed improvement.

I must also take exception to the remark that my (supposed) partiality to a favourite idea appears to have blinded me as to facts; and to the implied inference that I am opposed to the construction of railways; so far from this being the case, I long since advocated the cause of a *cheap* railway system, in which horse-power should be employed; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, my views in this respect are shared by others of far greater knowledge and experience than I pretend to.

I would also beg to call your attention to the fact that in quoting a certain passage relating to the comparative cost of railways, canals, and common roads, the whole of the paragraph is not given, but only a portion of it, and this partial extract being commented on by the reviewer, has led to some confusion. On referring to the passage you will find that I did not state of my own knowledge of such works *in Australia*, that "the money and time required to make 1 mile of high-speed railway will make 100 miles of good river navigation, 21 miles of first-class steam canal, 12 of very good low-speed railway, 20 of an inferior kind, 40 of good common road;" but the whole paragraph reads thus—'When it is considered that the money and time," &c., &c., &c. "These facts, stated by Colonel Cotton, in reference *to such works in India*, prove incontestably that the cheaper works in such countries *as India or Australia* are under every point of view the most advantageous to the country at large, by supplying wants which are felt, and by removing grievances, the pressure of which in this colony is becoming almost intolerable," &c., &c.

You will perceive that I distinctly recognized Colonel Cotton as my authority in this comparative statement of cost; and I believe that that gentleman's opinions have some weight in India. I doubt very much, however, whether by "good common road," Colonel Cotton intended to *refer* to the highly-finished macadamized road at £3000 per mile, alluded to by my reviewer. By a "good common road," I should understand a road formed with the least possible amount of excavation, the soft places filled with hard materials, and made as level and smooth as the nature of the country will admit; and such a road as I allude to, could unquestionably be constructed at a far less cost than £3000 per mile.

The charge of any exaggerated statement made by me falls, therefore, to the ground; and it was certainly with some degree of astonishment that I read this part of my reviewer's remarks—exaggeration being of all things that which I have always endeavoured most carefully to avoid, and which I thought had been avoided in the pamphlet under review.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK S. PEPPERCORNE.

Sydney, May 20th, 1856.

[We did not blame Mr. Peppercorne for not going to the expense and trouble of collecting all the data necessary to determine the cost of rendering any particular river navigable. We know that the expediency of such works cannot be determined in the absence of such data, and we said as much in the article referred to. But what we complain *of* is that in the absence of such data Mr. Peppercorne lays down general conclusions, which can only be received when deduced from these very data that are wanting. Mr. Peppercorne makes such statements as the following: "Canals in new countries are *unquestionably* the cheapest and most suitable of all modes of internal communication." We do not positively *deny* this. We only demur to receive it in the absence of proof. Where is the proof? we ask. Mr. Peppercorne *says* "I have *none*; how am I to get it? I cannot go minutely into the cost of canal making at any particular spot." Very well, then, our reply is, Why, in the absence of such proof, indulge in such very sweeping assertions as that "Canals are *unquestionably* the cheapest of all modes of internal communication?" If Mr. Peppercorne had merely suggested the inquiry whether the natural river courses could not be made to serve as arteries of traffic at less cost than railways could be made, we should have agreed with him that the enquiry was one well worthy of being efficiently and officially instituted. But when he comes down with sweeping conclusions in favour of the superior cheapness of canals over railways, and does not condescend to adduce a single fact, or figure in support of it, we are compelled to remonstrate. We confess to a strong suspicion, that, in Australia, canals are *not* the cheapest and most suitable of all modes of internal communication; that, on the contrary, railways will be found generally more desirable. But we are not disposed to dogmatise on this point, or state that our view is *unquestionably* right. We are not in possession of the data necessary to prove it, any more than Mr. Peppercorne is in possession of them to disprove it; and while we abstain from making positive assertions ourselves on the question, we must equally refuse to admit positive assertions on the other side.

Mr. Peppercorne will see, by this explanation, that he is in error in supposing that we deny the "expediency" of rendering rivers navigable. On the contrary, we shall admit its expediency as soon as it shall be proved to be the cheapest and best method of opening up the country to occupation and cultivation, and bringing the interior into easy communication with the seaboard. But we do deny the expediency of spending public money on such works before it has been ascertained whether a railway would not be both cheaper and more efficient.

With regard to the quotation from Colonel Cotton, we did Mr. Peppercorne no injustice. He quoted the figures in such a way as to lead to the inference that they were applicable to Australia. If they were not, then the reference to India is altogether irrelevant. In India, labour is cheap and abundant, in Australia it is scarce and dear. What may be true, therefore, as to the cost of roads in one country is altogether false in the other. It is delusive to quote Indian experience in favour of Australian theory, seeing that the condition of the two countries differs so widely.

Mr. Peppercorne's plan of making cheap roads by patching up the bad places will do very well for district roads, on which there is a small amount of traffic, but it is quite inapplicable to main roads where there is a constant stream of heavy traffic, often borne on narrow wheels, and hemmed in between fences. The natural surface on the best soils will not bear this wear and tear. The cheapest way of making a road which is to bear any heavy traffic is to make it thoroughly well in the first instance, and keep it constantly in good repair. Patchwork processes invariably prove the most costly in the long run. We appeal for confirmation to any road board in the colony; and we repeat that at the present prices of labour a mile of good road cannot be made for less than £3000 a mile on the average, while its annual cost for maintenance will not fall far short of £300. It is altogether monstrous, therefore, to quote anybody's Indian experience in favour of the assertion that in Australia forty miles of "good common road" may be made for the same cost as one mile of high-speed railway.

Mr. Peppercorne must not imagine that we depreciate the value of his pamphlet. On the contrary, we hail its appearance as we do that of every honest attempt to throw light on the question of opening up the interior of the country. We look upon the question of inland transit as *the* question of the day for Australia, and of immensely more importance than many other political disputes about which much more noise is made. Because of its importance, it deserves the most patient and persevering examination. So much benefit may accrue from right principles being adopted, and so much valuable time and money may be wasted by injudicious courses, that the national welfare is implicated in the discussion. Every one, therefore, who comes forward with any practical schemes which he presses for adoption, must lay his account with having his plan subjected to the most searching and rigorous examination.—Ed.]

DRUNKENNESS.

No. 2.

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Public Dinners.

Public dinners, as now conducted, and apparently to the satisfaction and approval of our leading men, even of those (for I believe they are occasionally to be seen at public dinners) wearing the ermine, and daily delivering the dreadful sentence of the law upon criminals, made so by drunkenness; of those bearing the symbol of holiness, leaders and teachers of Christianity, for if they do go there, they give them their sanction—sanction the manner in which they are invariably conducted—sanction the hilarity (in itself innocent and healthful) produced, and sanction also the *means* which principally produce that hilarity; if they did not give their sanction to them, they would never appear at them, *until such reformation had been effected* as would entirely remove all impropriety of their presence. Public dinners are mostly got up for laudable purposes, but from the want of some proper controlling power to keep down excess, which is too often indulged in at them, they are made temples of moral destruction, spreading poverty and misery in places, where, without such seductions, comfort, competence, and happiness would exist—this may appear to many as being of a puritanical cast, but I think I shall not fail to show that it is founded in reason, and when analysed, so clear, as to defy disproof.

I would ask, at what public dinners do we see sobriety reign? Do all go home from them to their families sober, and in a fit state to fulfil their duties in the management thereof? Do the guests all then appear to their sons as fitting examples for their sons to follow? Do they all feel themselves next morning as fit to attend to their business, on which perhaps depends the support of their families—as they would if the night, or the greater part of it, had not been passed in drinking toasts? I think not, except in some few instances, where the brain is less susceptible to the influence of alcohol, which are very rare.

The Judge, or the Bishop (if it is true that those high functionaries do give such dinners the sanction of their presence) may not perhaps drink off bumpers at every toast (nor would I dare to offer them such an insult as to say they did); but does he not give countenance to the rest of the company doing so? Does not he go through all the other forms? Does not he stand up with glass in hand, and join in (if not join in, smile at) that remnant of barbarism,—"*Hip, hip, hurrah! three times three, and nine times nine!*" which thunders through the hall, and assists to hurry the fumes of the hastily swallowed bumper upwards to the brain, and unrationalize the weak mortal who allows himself thus to follow the barbarous customs of his forefathers—"time honored custom?" 'Tis time you were dishonored—'tis time you were entirely forgotten like many others of the barbarous customs of our forgotten ancestors; if this custom is to be cherished in spite of our better reason, let us discontinue the use of manufactured garments, wear the skins of beasts, and paint our bodies, we shall then be more in character, and our brute appearance would better harmonize with our brute practice. But the greatest evil of public dinners, as at present conducted, and to which I would call more particular attention, is the great temptation they place before youth, just leaving parental control, and (as it is called) entering into life, and taking on themselves all the moral responsibilities of their actions. At almost all public dinners will be found one or two youths in this stage of life, perhaps the first time he has ever been from under the watchful eye of a parent—a release it may be, he is much rejoiced at, and is determined to show that he has manly ideas, to prove which he effects to handle the glass like an old friend. Unhappy youth, he does not see the precipice he is thus beginning his advance towards—no friend by his side to advise him, ignorant of the seductions of the world, he commences a dangerous career with a joyous heart, but with throbbing temples; to make that career more certain, he has perhaps by his side some young *friend* (?) a few years his senior, who has passed the initiative, and is quite "at home," and who jokes him when he does not "toss off" his bumper, at the same time setting him that example. Having enjoyed the pleasure of one public dinner, he will lose no opportunity presenting itself of repeating it, and think the amount of subscription well expended that affords him so much pleasing entertainment; it creates in him a desire for convivial dinner parties, which, in too many instances, are but the stepping-stones to intemperance, to drunkenness, to ruin. This, I conceive to be one of the sources among many quite as insidious, from which the dreadful vice of drunkenness arises.

The universal practice of "taking wine" at dinner may be enumerated also among the popular practices which lead too frequently to drunkenness. Do not we witness every day, in almost all respectable circles, our youths taught by the mature, even by the aged, to drink wine at dinner? A boy, home from school perhaps, for the holidays (may I not say thoughtlessly?) is asked by the man whose hair bespeaks him no minor to "take wine" after the popular fashion,—"Master So-and-So, allow me the pleasure of taking wine with you." The first time such a compliment (?) is paid him, it will probably produce a blush, which will be followed by a diffident, half-suppressed "with pleasure:" that first blush, that first diffidence, may be the last he will ever feel on a similar occasion; a few such *compliments* will entirely cure his bashfulness, and give him manly confidence, and what is of a still worse tendency, a *taste* for wine, which shall lead to a fondness, and, when beyond his reach, a *longing for it*. This, once established, our experience informs us what is almost certain to follow, drunkenness: and is not this a practice still pursued at the very fountain head of society?—*it is there reformation should begin*; but "taking wine" is a fashionable source of gratification, beyond the reach of the poor, uneducated, labouring man; he however follows the example as near as his means will permit. He in his youth has been taught by *his* seniors to drink gin, or some cheaper beverage than wine—they both lead to the same evil. If society tolerate the vice in the upper classes, why should punishment be (by law) inflicted on the poor for indulging in it also; he, for *want of education*, is rude in his manners and shameless in his conduct, and thus renders himself offensive to the better classes, whose example he has followed as near as he can. He is made, however, to undergo punishment for drunkenness by laws enacted by them whose education causes them to be ashamed of exposing themselves publicly in the manner he is in the habit of doing.

I clearly understand the position I place myself in by the course I am now pursuing, and am prepared for all the sneers, all the ridicule, that may be heaped upon me. They will neither increase my grey hairs, nor shorten my term of years, now fast verging to the number allotted to man. Let those who sneer disprove the truth of what I write, and I will then throw down my pen, and blush for my presumption.

He who risks his own life to save the life of a fellow creature, secures (deserves) the applause and admiration of the public, in addition to the more lasting and by him more highly-prized reward, the approbation of his own conscience; but he who has the moral courage to hold up to reproach (as a moral beacon to his neighbour) long cherished and still popular practices, which have disorganised society, and produced in it moral deformity, has his public payment in ridicule, contempt, and scorn, and must be satisfied with the rich reward of an approving conscience.

A MAN.

Near Windsor, May 18.

INDIA.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your columns of the 28th ultimo, I perceived an article on the necessity for a reform of the Indian Navy.

Not being personally acquainted with the Indian Navy, I cannot form an opinion either *pro* or *con*.

Of this I am certain, that all promotions either in the Indian Army or Navy, are conferred through interest or favouritism, and not according to merit. There are exceptions to every general rule—accordingly, to the above statement, I could name some honourable examples, but I abide by my motto, viz.:—*Quod tibi ne alteri.*

I consider that India ought to be governed entirely by those who are appointed for that purpose, and not by a Board of Directors situated in England, who merely know, or ascertain the state of affairs in that vast empire, from hearsay evidence, and not from actual facts.

The Indian Navy, as well as that of England requires great reform, and unless such is speedily adopted, the Navy (which God forbid) will fall into disgrace.

Whence originates all this squabbling in both the Army and Navy? Nothing else but ignorance of duty, and want of practice. How many courageous and noble minded men have fallen in the present glorious war against the uncivilised barbarian, from ignorance of duty and mal practice? Echo says, ask the English Government. If imbeciles are put at the head of Government—imbecility, pusillanimity, and ultimately discomfiture, and finally, overthrow must be the result.

I sincerely trust that all true Australians are imbued with that spirit of loyalty and patriotism, that will enable them to adopt the dying words of that memorable statesman, "While a foreign enemy was landed in my country, never would I lay down my arms—No! never! never! never!"

ESCULAPIUS.

New England, May 6, 1856.

THE COMPASSES OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

The following observations by the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, which appeared in a late issue of the *Argus*, are replete with interest. They cannot fail to be acceptable, and of vast service, to nautical men:—

Toorak, May 14, 1856.

Sir,—The subject of my inquiries in respect to compass guidance in iron ships having been so well appreciated by the public here and elsewhere in Australia, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed more specially than my early observations could warrant of the leading results derived from recent and conclusive experiments.

The "swinging" of the Royal Charter, for the exact determination of the deviations, or errors, of the several compasses on board, and for the verification or otherwise of the indications of the compass aloft, (which I had very many years ago suggested as the only effectual means of safe and satisfactory guidance) was happily accomplished, with the friendly and valuable assistance, in men and boats, of Captain Morris, of H.M. ship Electra, on Friday, 2nd May. As the considerable distance of the ship from the beach prevented the adoption of the ordinary and simple process of determining the compass errors on board by reciprocal bearings betwixt the ship and a compass on shore, I had prepared for the determination of the *true* direction of the ship's head and its comparison with the *apparent* direction, by a standard compass placed near the centre of the spar deck, by ascertaining precisely the exact magnetic bearing of a number of points on distant hills and promontories from the place of the ship at her moorings in Hobson's Bay. In this preliminary work I was assisted by a surveying officer, with theodolite, circumferenter, &c., kindly furnished by the Surveyor-General, the Hon. Captain Clarke, R.E. The instruments were taken to a place on the western shore which I pointed out, and on the indication of certain signals several sets of bearings betwixt the standard compass on board and the several instruments on shore were reciprocally taken. But as the bearings themselves could only answer for the determination of the error of the standard compass in the particular direction in which the ship's head might happen to lie at the several moments when the observations were made, these reciprocal bearings were rendered available for my ultimate object by observing at the same instant the apparent direction, by the standard compass, of one or more of the selected points of the distant hills. Thus the angular distance betwixt the instruments on shore and and one of these "deviation objects" being applied to the converse direction of the reading of the instruments when observing the ship's standard position, afforded obviously the true magnetic direction from the ship of the said object or point. And, as I had previously given due pains to connect by angular measurement all the selected points for observation, comprising a sort of saddle depression in the Dandenong range of hills, the western bluff of the Macedon range, a conspicuous peak to the westward of that, the Red Bluff projecting southward into the expanse of Port Phillip, &c.,—I had now the means of applying correct bearings to every one of these points, and so securing for the contemplated operation a considerable variety of objects for observation, in the event of haziness in the distant atmosphere. As, in describing thus particularly the preliminary measures and subsequent operations in the process of "swinging," I may be enabled, perhaps, to facilitate the accomplishment of like observations for other vessels in a position presenting some difficulties, I am induced to proceed thus descriptively, and to notice a simple method I adopted for obtaining satisfactory results from the reciprocating bearings. The difficulty here was this—that from the considerable distance of the beach, taken in any direction, neither the observers on shore, nor any flag of convenient size displayed by them could be seen through the sights of the azimuth compass on board. The telescopes of the theodolite and circumferenter gave to the shore observers, indeed, every advantage for accuracy in their determinations; but no telescope being affixed to azimuth compasses, I found it utterly impossible to observe, directly, the party on the beach. The simple arrangement in such case was to direct the shore party to place themselves in a line with any well-marked and conspicuous object lying betwixt themselves (or beyond their position) and the standard compass of the ship. It happened that a barge was lying aground near the shore (in defect of which the boat of the party with a sail up would have done) exactly beyond which the party took up their station, so that in observing the bearing of the bow of the barge, which was abundantly conspicuous, I obtained the bearing required of the shore compass.

Arrangements in getting hawsers and kedges to hand having been previously made by gangs of men sent me from the Electra (Captain Boyce's hands being almost wholly occupied in the multifarious work needful to be got through as soon as possible), we made the signal agreed on, the weather being calm, at day-break of the 2nd of May which promptly brought us a boatswain's party, with Lieutenant Keene, who were soon afterwards followed by Captain Morris. But the morning, after sunrise, came on generally foggy, and so continued, not one of my objects of observation being distinguishable until after one o'clock, so that, after the laying out of kedges, we could make no observation. Happily, on the return of the men from their dinner, which was taken early for the chance of a change, the fog partially cleared away, and the Red Bluff and the Dandenong came into view. Operations were immediately commenced, I taking the ship's head and the apparent bearing of either or both of the only two points which ever came out during the day; whilst Captain Taylor, of the William Monies, assisted by a quarter-master, viewing the compass aloft, and a midshipman, the steering compass, took the ship's head by another adjusted compass, and recorded the sights announced of these three fixed compasses. In wearing the ship round by one of the hawsers abaft, with a check kedge on the opposite quarter, we paused generally for a minute or two as the ship's head arrived at each second or alternate point by the standard compass, till, under the direction of certain signals by means of a whistle, a set of about three observations had been taken. The alternate points I was generally enabled to catch by the standard compass as the ship's position slowly moved round, and frequently, where the opportunity was favourable, simultaneous observations were taken of the fixed compasses abaft. In order to secure accuracy in the comparisons, the time by the watch of each set of observations was usually noted both by Captain Taylor and myself. Without this precaution, indeed, the two extensive series of observations could hardly have been connected with certainty. Just as the sun set, I had obtained data for the determination of the errors of four compasses on no less than twenty nine points, with occasional observations by the standard alone of several intermediate positions. No hitch, except in one point, the N.N.W., remained, and this, with so complete a series as we had obtained, could easily be made out, if not otherwise supplied.

The application of this method of determining the compass deviations of the various iron-built vessels now trading to or about these coasts is obviously easy, especially if, as suggested by Lieutenant C. Pasco, a buoy for swinging were laid down clear of the usual anchorages. In this case, the true magnetic bearings of the Red Bluff, and of the various conspicuous elevations of the Macedon, Dandenong, Station Peak, &c., being once determined, the compass deviations of any ships brought up to the buoy might be easily and quickly determined, on a sufficient number of points, by being swung round, either with hawsers and kedges or by a small steamer tugging the stern round. In the case of steamers, the self-action of the engines, as suggested by Mr. Pasco, whilst making a short circuit round the "deviation buoy," would serve for catching the bearings of one or more of the specified objects at a distance on a sufficient variety of points, and so determining in a very brief space the compass errors.

Though the afternoon, on account of the prevailing haziness (which frequently rendered my two points of observation indistinct), was not very favourable for our operations, except as to the calmness, yet the results of the observations now to be communicated came out most satisfactorily and beautifully. These results could not be conveniently noted in detail here, but the leading facts are important.

1. *As to the compasses adjusted by fixed magnets*, of which there were two—the "steering compass" and the foremost or "companion compass"—their errors were found to correspond in nature, though not in quantity, with the results of ordinary experience. The steering compass corrected at Liverpool was found to have now a maxima error of 19½ degrees on the S.E. by S. point, and of about 12 degrees on the N.N.E. In the other compass the extreme error appeared to be rather less than a point and a half. These deviations, indeed, were unusually small, and for these obvious reasons,—that the steering-compass in the Royal Charter, instead of being placed, as ordinarily is the case, near the stern and close by large masses of disturbing iron, is judiciously placed, in respect of correctness of action, at the distance of 68 feet, and the other adjusted compass 89 feet from the stern, besides being both in a position elevated some feet entirely above the upper plating of the poop-deck. Hence, under circumstances of change in the terrestrial magnetism, not unfrequently producing errors in adjusted compasses amounting to three, four, or even six points, the errors in those of the Royal Charter did not appear to exceed at the greatest a point and three quarters.

2. The *standard compass*, unadjusted, having its place on a pedestal, transiently for use on the deck-house, before the main-mast, and not far from the middle of the ship's length, gave results, under my personal observation, of such a singular beauty as to consistency and precision as must render them, when mathematically worked out in connection with sets of observations in England, available for very important scientific deductions. The deviations of this compass were found to have diminished greatly since the "swinging" at Liverpool on the 4th of January—the means of the two *maxima* errors having been reduced from near 25 degrees to about 14. The points on which these *maxima* were found had but slightly changed; but one of the "points of change," or positions in which the compass becomes true in direction, had, contrary to received opinion, shifted considerably—that is no less than *four* points. There was also a small anomalous change, which, without considerable extent of description, could not well be explained.

3. The *compass aloft* gave results that were admirable. This compass is supported on rods or bars of unmagnetic metal at the height of about 43 feet above the poop deck, projecting from two to three yards *aft*, or towards the stern. The present arrangements about it have some awkward inconveniences and defects which, on another voyage, will be easily corrected. But still its indications, when the mean of a set of observations was taken, were highly satisfactory.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable errors of observation with an instrument unfortunately divided only to quarter points, the deviations on 23 points out of 25 observed were below a quarter of a point, and averaged but little more than a degree. In the other cases there were evidently mistakes of observation, as conclusively shown by the consistency and small errors of other sets of observations in proximate directions of the ship's head. Comparing the apparent deviations of this compass, as observed at Port Phillip and at Liverpool, they were found to have been reduced, small as they were, on the voyage; and there could be no doubt (considering the unusual accuracy of the ship's positions by the "dead reckoning" on the passage out, with the positions proved by observations of the sun, and indications of the chronometers) but that this compass had acted throughout with most reliable accuracy. The deviations indeed of the compass aloft, as here determined, it is important to observe were far less than those of the steering compasses of any ship built of wood, in which I ever sailed, and smaller considerably, I doubt not, than the ordinary errors of the compasses in any class of ships afloat.

As the compass-changes in ships trading betwixt Great Britain and these southern colonies are often strangely and extravagantly great, and the employment of iron shipping of the larger clipper class for the intercommunication must obviously increase, and that, as is probable, very rapidly, these determinations on the complete success of the plan of a reference compass aloft can hardly be overrated, I think, in importance. Different ships, indeed, may require modifications in detail. Some may do with a small, and some demand a higher elevation; but the principle, wherever masts of wood are employed, or a mast of wood for the compass, with hempen and wooden rigging and gear, sufficiently away from other magnetically disturbing influences, must prove effective and, as far as the compass has to do with security, safe. And besides the general advantage of the plan, in destroying the errors ordinarily produced by the ship's magnetism, it has this further distinctive advantage, that sudden changes (the most dangerous of all), which not unfrequently occur in a ship's magnetic condition, and are wont to produce sudden and unexpected errors in the compasses on deck, have no sensible disturbing influence on the compass aloft.

In regard to other objects of inquiry in respect to the changes of magnetic condition in an iron ship produced by the inversion of the direction of terrestrial magnetism in this region of the globe, it is gratifying to be able to say that all my anticipations (as plainly indicated in a set of illustrative diagrams, with descriptions, which I had printed before leaving home) have been most strikingly, perhaps without charge of vanity I might venture to say triumphantly, fulfilled!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
William Scoresby.

THE DEGREE OF M.A. CONFERRED ON THE REV. DR. SCORESBY.

From the *Argus* we learn that, on Wednesday last was held the first meeting of the University of Melbourne, for conferring distinctive honours. On this occasion, along with some others, the degree of M.A. was given to the Rev. Dr. Scoresby for his long and eminent services in the cause of science, more particularly with reference to recent experiments in connection with "retentive magnetism" during the voyage of the Royal Charter to these colonies. The ceremonies were much the same as those in use on like occasions at the University of Cambridge. On presenting Dr. Scoresby for his degree—

The President (Professor Wilson) said: Mr. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Council,—In the universities of our native land—those venerable institutions which have been charged for centuries with the duty of educating a most important portion of the youth of the country, and which have been entrusted with high powers and rich endowments for encouraging the industrious and rewarding the meritorious student, and for conferring distinctive titles of rank and honour on all who have diligently and successfully availed themselves of the instruction there provided—it has ever been considered meet and right to confer these titles of rank and honour on such distinguished strangers as have visited their halls. The conferring a degree is a fit tribute of respect paid to intellectual achievements by a body dedicated to intellectual culture. In such cases the honour is mutual. The universities reckon it amongst their most highly valued privileges that they are enabled to enrol amongst their graduates and to claim as one of themselves those of every profession who have stood forth eminent among their fellows,—the soldier or the statesman who has served his country in the cabinet or in the field; the historian, who has disentangled the conflicting evidence of past generations, and has traced to their source the causes which, unfelt at first, have led to mighty revolutions; the poet, who has enriched our literature with living figures, conveying thoughts long felt, but unexpressed; the philosopher, who has patiently and unweariedly studied the laws of nature, and taught us how to make those laws available for the benefit of mankind. But if, on the one hand, the universities are honored by associating to themselves the truly great of every age and country, there are few so great as not to be themselves honored by adoption into societies in the list of whose alumni are found names such as those of Milton and Dryden, of Porson and Bentley, of Bacon and Newton. The University of Melbourne has no past history: the laurels of its sons are still to be won. But though to the graduate of a university which has been a seat of learning for twelve centuries we can offer no new tie to connect him with the past, though we can add nothing to the honour of holding no mean rank in a society which still numbers among its living members such men as Herschel and Airy, as Whewell, and Adams, and Stokes—men who have made both hemispheres ring with the fame of their deeds in the advancement of physical knowledge—yet our proceedings this day are a homage to science, in the person of one of the most zealous and successful of its followers; and the University of Melbourne may henceforward look back proudly on the fact, that on the first occasion of exercising its privilege it conferred a degree on one who after a long life devoted to the prosecution of scientific researches in all parts of the globe, who, after a study of the phenomena of magnetism continued for forty years, undertook a voyage round the world that he might apply a final test to the accuracy of his *results*; that among the first names inscribed on its roll of graduates is that of William Scoresby. There is perhaps no scientific fact of which the knowledge has exercised a greater or more direct influence on the spread of civilisation over the globe than the knowledge of the directive force of the magnetic needle. This was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and they, consequently, seldom ventured out of sight of land; but there is historical evidence that the Chinese were familiar with this fact three thousand years ago—about the time set down for the return of the Heraclidæ, and that they then constructed what were called "Chariots of the South." How it was first introduced into Europe is not known, but we find it mentioned as familiarly known by Guyot of Provence, at the latter end of the twelfth century. The knowledge that the needle did not point exactly to the north and south followed immediately, and the next great epoch in the history of magnetism is the discovery of the line of no variation by Columbus on the 13th of September, 1492, which was followed by the unsuccessful attempts of himself and Sebastian Cabot to make use of the change of variation for the determination of longitude. In 1576 Robert Norman discovered the dip of the needle; and in 1600 Gilbert published a theory of magnetism, in which he regarded the earth as a magnet, and he "had so clear an idea of the imparting of the telluric magnetic force, that he already ascribed the magnetic state of iron bars in the crosses on old church towers or steeples to this circumstance." The observations first leading to this result were made on the tower of St. Augustin's church at Mantua. But though the imparting of the magnetic state to iron by induction, under the influence of the earth, was known thus early, it was reserved for later times to investigate the different susceptibilities of steel and of soft iron, by which the one can be formed with a permanent magnet, while the other assumes with every change of position, a new magnetic state. It was reserved for Dr. Scoresby to discover that intermediate property, in virtue of which a mass of iron which has been subjected to strong vibrations or other mechanical violence acquires and retains for a long time a magnetic state corresponding to its position, and only gradually loses it, either totally or in part, when subjected to renewed violence in a new position. The importance of this fact, in its application to iron ships, cannot be over-estimated. If the magnetism of a ship could be regarded as permanent, its effect on the needle could be completely counteracted by permanent magnets properly placed; but Dr. Scoresby has shown that it is not so. He has shown that the nature of the changes in this magnetic state will depend on the locality of a ship and on her position, and their magnitude on the amount of buffeting to which she is subject. He has shown that on this account the magnets placed for compensation will under some circumstances tend only to increase the error. And he has urged, again and again, on those entrusted with the navigation of iron ships the necessity of regarding the compass as an untrustworthy servant, and of exercising over it a constant surveillance. Had this hitherto been done, it is not too much to say that in all human probability many sad calamities which have caused death to several hundreds, would have been avoided. But in the promulgation of his views, he met the fate of so many discoverers of truth. His theory was disputed by men of science, and treated with hostility by shipowners, as calculated to injure their interests by exciting distrust in iron ships. And his present voyage to this remote region was undertaken for the purpose of placing beyond all dispute a theory of the truth of which in his own mind he had no doubt, and it has been most triumphantly successful. The name of Dr. Scoresby will, in the minds of men of science, be ever associated with "retentive magnetism;" and let us hope that the future will also justify the public in associating it with the commencement of a new epoch in the safe and speedy navigation of iron vessels. This, Mr. Chancellor, is one of the grounds on which a degree is offered by the University to-day. Situated as we are in a country separated by half the circumference of the globe from the great centres of civilisation, we can fully appreciate the discoveries which accelerate our communication and free them of some elements of danger. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the other claims which as a man of science Dr. Scoresby has on a learned corporation. They are well known to all who have studied the history of science during the present century.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Jugiong.—10th May. From Bundarbo, by Henry Osborne, Esq., damages 4s. 6d. each: Red bullock, white flank, near horn drooped, whip marked, E over E near shoulder, MS off ribs, like IM or IW off rump, off ear marked. Red and white heifer calf unbranded, 1 year old. Also on the 11th day of May, from same place: Red and white bullock, cock horns, WHC off ribs, L over IC off rump and thigh, IK near ribs, broken in. Red bullock, cock horns, DP with 2 under near shoulder, like RS near ribs, DP near thigh, like IW near rump, W off ribs, whip marked. Red bullock, wide cock horns, off eye blind, —C off ribs, like PL off rump. Black sided bullock, white back and belly, star, JH conjoined off thigh, 4 off ribs. Yellow sided cow, white back and head, WR off rump and ribs, 2 off ribs and shoulder, IR over T off thigh. If the above described cattle are not claimed and released they will be sold 6th June.

Kiama.—May 12. By James Evison, Stony Creek:—Light strawberry cow, red ears, WS on rump, 8 on ribs; red bull calf at her side. Spotted steer, illegible brand like ⊥ on rump, 6 on off shoulder. Red heifer, bit out of off ear, illegible brand like D on rump. If not released on 7th June, they will be sold.

Glen Innes.—May 5th. From Shannon Vale; damages 15s. each: Bay horse, switch tail, black points, like CR over a blotched brand near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high. Brown horse, switch tail, large star, like CR over a brand like a trident over WR or WP near shoulder, ⊥ before N off shoulder, 15½ hands high. If not released will be sold 4th of June.

Wagga Wagga.—May 3rd. From the Wagga Wagga Run, by the overseer: Yellow bullock, JH conjoined off rump; brindle bullock, JSJ off rump, like 35 ribs; brown steer, like WI near rump; snail horned brindle and white steer, like K near rump, illegible brand under; red cow, RS off ribs and rump; black bullock, JD over WJ with O under off rump, JW off ribs; red bullock, JD over 9 off rump, 3 off shoulder; spotted steer, JWC off ribs; strawberry cow, same brand; red and white poley cow, DG near rump, ear marked. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold 31st May.

Cooma.—From Myalla, 9th May; trespass and driving 2s. 6d. each: Bay mare, near hind and fore feet white, small star forehead, switch tail, like — over R or B with AW under near shoulder; foal at foot, unbranded. Bay mare, star in forehead, Eq near shoulder; foal at foot, unbranded. Dark grey filly, like S over 6 near shoulder, small star in forehead. Grey horse, like GB or DB off shoulder, switch tail, 15 hands high, aged. Chesnut colt, large star in forehead, switch tail, — over A with PH near shoulder, 16 hands high, 6 years old. If not released will be sold on the 5th June, at the pound.

Bombala.—1st May. From Bibbenluke, for trespass; damages and driving 3s. 6d. each. Red bullock, TY with 2 under off hip. Yellow cow, white back, horse shoe with bar under on near loin. Yellow cow, same brand. Strawberry bull, like AF or AI or AB on both hips. Brown snail-horn steer, like B2 off hip. Red poley steer, brand not legible, apparently ML, on off thigh. White steer, spotted neck, BN off hip. Strawberry heifer, RH on ribs, H on off hip. Red-sided steer, like TM on ribs, TM and 3 over on off thigh. White heifer, illegible brand off hip and ribs. Brown-sided heifer, both ears marked, JM thigh with an illegible brand over. Brown cow, with an illegible brand on ribs. Strawberry cow, both ears slit, like JH with M under off ribs. Two calves unbranded. Will be sold on the 26th of May, if not released.

Scone.—May 3. From Invermein: Red and white bullock, like RS over 9 off rump; damages 2s. Also, from Captain Dumaresq's run: Bay colt, star in forehead, black points, DH near shoulder; damages 1s. If not released they will be sold on the 9th June.

Carroll.—May 8. From Wandobar, by Mr. William Smith: Black mare, hind legs white, large stripe, BG (very large) near neck under mane, broken in, 4 or 5 years old, 15 hands high. Black mare or filly, off hind and near fore leg white, star and snip, MS near shoulder, 2 years old, 14 hands high; damages £1 each. Also, on same day, from Weetullabar, by T. Parnell, jun., Esq.: Bay pony mare, black points, mane and tail, large star, like FP or IT near shoulder, 14 hands high: damages £1. Also, on same day, from Tulcumbah Run: Grey horse, rig, or colt, white face, K with HM under conjoined near shoulder, 15 hands high; damages £1. If not released will be sold.

Cassilis.—10th May. From the estate of G. Bowman, Esq., Rotherwood; damages, 10s. each: Brown mare, mealy muzzle, star in forehead, snip on the off nostril, switch tail, MK near shoulder, aged, 14½ hands high. Bay entire colt, star in forehead, long switch tail, MK near shoulder, 18 months old. Also, on the same day, from the estate of A. and W. Busby; damages 1s. 6d.: Black colt, small star, and snip, W over 11 near shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands high. If not released, will be sold on the 4th June.

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TENTERFIELD.

Anti Separation Meeting.

(From the Maitland Mercury of Tuesday.)

On Monday, the 5th current, a public meeting was held at Tenterfield, Frederick King, Esq., J.P., in the chair, for the purpose of considering this much-agitated subject.

When opening the meeting, Mr. King stated that notice had been posted for eight days previously in all public places, intimating the purpose and aim of the movers, so that no hole-and-corner work could be in any way imputed to them. As this was the first political meeting ever held in Tenterfield, he hoped, if differences of opinion should arise, that every one would treat the views of his opponents with courtesy and respect. He considered that public meetings were the true tests of public opinion, and he was glad to see so very respectable a body assembled on the present occasion. Without stating his own views on the Separation question, he would call on the gentleman whom he understood would propose the first resolution to come forward.

Resolution 1st, proposed by James Ross, Esq , J.P , of Barney Downs:—

That as the residents in the Northern Division of New England and Upper Clarence have never joined in the Moreton Bay movement for separation, so they are resolved not to be handed over, without their consent, to the proposed new colony—notwithstanding they dwell north of the 30th parallel, which, however, is only an imaginary, and not a well-defined and natural boundary.

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Ross said, that during several previous years of agitation on this subject, he for one had paid very little attention to the separation question; but latterly it had become with him and many others in this quarter a grave matter for consideration. He had never joined in the separation cry; and, regarding the boundary, he was decidedly of opinion that the impracticable country from Mount Warning, on the coast, to Mount Lindsay, and the present boundary between New England and the Darling Downs, were the proper and well defined limits, thus removing no land marks, and avoiding many causes of dispute.

John Cowper, Esq., J.P., of Clifton, seconded the resolution, and briefly stated that having a very severe cold, he feared his voice would not be audible. On this occasion he trusted that the audience would take the will for the words.

The resolution being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Resolution 2nd, proposed by Mr. Baker, of Tenterfield:—

Seeing that all our connections, commercial intercourse, and undivided interests are centered in Sydney, this meeting fully resolve that, in their opinions, the prosperity of these districts will be most effectually advanced by remaining as at present—a component part of the colony of New South Wales.

Mr. Sullivan, innkeeper, Tenterfield, seconded the resolution, which, being put, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Meston, on being called, stood forward and said he could have wished that the proposer of the last resolution had spoken at least a little more on the occasion. However, he supposed that he and his friend professed not talking, at least in public meetings. He hoped it would be understood both in the north and in the south, that this meeting was not got up in opposition to the Moreton Bay separation movement; but, as the chairman had very truly said, in order to test the opinion of the public generally in this quarter. After witnessing the way in which the two preceding resolutions had been received and passed, he could not have the least hesitation in proposing the third resolution, being the proper sequence to those adopted already. However, previous to moving that resolution, he would ask admission to make a few remarks. He would ask all and every man in this meeting, if they held any stake, property, or interest in the proposed new colony? (Cries of None, none.) Well, as to commercial and other intercourse, he would answer that question himself, for when he removed from Brisbane to reside on his own station, full five months elapsed before he could get his moveables transferred from Ipswich to the Rocky River, notwithstanding all his endeavours to obtain conveyance. Only two stations sent their wool *via* Moreton Bay, and one of them lay on the Darling Downs boundary—for Grafton is the natural shipping port of the north of New England. Numerous and varied have been the attempts made to cry down the Clarence and elevate the Brisbane River. Such a bad bar! He believed many people imagined that there was scarcely any water at all on it—notwithstanding that the Grafton steamer, of 315 tons, crosses that bar once every week. To satisfy himself, the last time he visited Sydney, per the Grafton, he privately took down the soundings as the man heaved the lead, when going out one hour before high-water, and three days before spring tides. The result was published in the *Herald*, and caused great surprise to many. So easy is it to impose on public judgment, and nought but such stubborn facts will disabuse it. They were moving at the eleventh hour to express their aversion to the intended junction of these districts to the new colony, and the residents on the Lower Clarence are also up and doing in nearly the same way. We live in a kind of debateable land; but the hearts of the inhabitants incline to New South Wales. It has been often remarked that the smaller any state, so much heavier will be the taxes on the purses of its inhabitants. With Victoria before us, separation can have few charms. Notwithstanding the tons of gold dug out of its soil, the Victorians have run several millions in debt; and, as for taxes—why, we complain here of the stock assessment, chiefly because it is an imposition—a direct class imposition: but what would our northern squatters say to a separation tax of 6d. for every sheep, 1s. per head of cattle, and 3s. on every house, as in Victoria? Would it not drink up the wine and swallow the cup? One resource is only left us, namely, to petition our Sovereign Lady the Queen. Amongst the many virtues which surround her throne, one is especially lustrous—in that she will listen to the petitions of her humblest subjects, whether at hand or afar off, and if found just and reasonable, will grant their requests. Mr. Meston then proposed the third resolution:—

In order to render effective the last resolution, it is resolved that a petition should be immediately prepared to her Majesty the Queen, praying that, in the event of seeing fit to erect Moreton Bay, &c., into a separate colony, she would be graciously pleased to direct that the northern divisions of New England and Upper Clarence should not be included within its boundary.

Mr. Ward seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The outline of a petition, drawn up in conformity with these several resolutions, was then read by Mr. Canning, storekeeper, Tenterfield, who proposed its adoption. Mr. Canning asked leave to observe, that he remembered when one of the Moreton Bay grievances was loudly echoed, "they were not represented in Sydney." Now the people of that district wanted to haul us into their mess, without consulting the wishes of the New England inhabitants, or asking them where or how they desired to be represented. He was quite sure that this meeting would readily admit the right of the northern residents to consult and determine on those measures they considered most conducive to their own interests, and he hoped that a similar liberality would be conceded in return. If not they must take their own course.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Caroll, and adopted.

A committee was then named to carry into effect the measures passed at the meeting, to consist of Frederick King, Esq., J.P., John Cowper, Esq , J.P., James Ross, Esq., J P , Edward Irby, Esq., J.P , of Bolivia, Oswald Bloxsome, Esq , J.P., of Dundee, Mr. Machattie, of Wellingrove, with Mr. Meston and Mr. Canning, the mover and seconder.

Mr. King having vacated the chair, and Mr. Cowper moved into it, Mr. Ross, of Barney Downs, proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. King not only for his readiness to take the chair on this occasion, but also for his willingness on all occasions where the interests of the district were involved, to advance by all honorable means in his power the prosperity of this division of the colony, in which the members of this meeting were residents—for the country was nothing without inhabitants.

Mr. Meston heartily seconded the motion of his neighbour, Mr. Ross. He had seen Tenterfield under other management, of which it was not his business to say anything. But he must state that, since the advent of Mr. King, the social condition of Tenterfield had greatly improved. He was hospitable to his neighbours, kind to his domestics and dependants, civil and courteous to all. (Much cheering.) Such is the description of a gentleman. He would finish with one other remark, in which his two brother magistrates present would share in the encomium. It was fully demonstrated that the scales of justice were evenly balanced; for several years a single complaint had not been made against the equity of the Tenterfield Bench, and those who lost their cases almost admitted the justice of its decisions.

Mr. King replied in suitable terms, after which three cheers were given for the Queen, and the meeting separated.

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

May 14th, 1856.—What is the matter with Braidwood this morning? ejaculated several of the neighbouring settlers, as, on Monday last, they rode into town and saw two magnificent flags, one the banner of Old England, the other that of France, which, with a large blue silk banner decorated with gold, were suspended from the front of the Royal Hotel. The juvenile fry of Braidwood were also struck with wonder, not at the flags, but at the blue banner, which they ran from all parts of the town to read, and as eagerly ran back to the paternal roof full of the fact that the "Odd Fellows" were going to act. Of this they were quite satisfied, having heretofore always seen flags displayed when the Grand Circus people presented themselves to their notice. There, sure enough, were to be seen in large gold letters on the banner, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, as also, Loyal Friendly Brother. However, the suprise of the worthy farmers and the noise of the juvenile fraternity were soon set at rest when the fact became known that a lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows was that evening to be opened, and, what was still more wonderful, that the next evening they were to have a ball and supper. Wonder upon wonders, a ball and supper at Braidwood! Could it be possible that Braidwood was becoming civilised? that a branch of that society, whose great principles were friendship and unity, was about to drop a little of their oil amongst the discordant spirits that populate this corner of the earth? and was it possible, too, that they would at one bold stroke introduce one of the most public manifestations of sociality, if not of civilisation,—a ball and supper. If we may form an opinion from observing those who passed towards the lodge-room, it was being opened by many of the most respectable tradesmen and mechanics in the town; and their generosity in at once extending the social benefits of their order towards their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, by affording them the pleasure of the dance, the song, and the festive board, speaks not only of their liberality, but also their earnestness in, at any rate, endeavouring to advance the interests of the town and its inhabitants, who themselves say they are sixty years behind Sydney, except in money making.

But another wonderful circumstance has emanated from these Odd Fellows; no less than a "Grand Braidwood Cricket Club," which numbers now some fifty subscribers. It has its president, its vice-president, its captain, its secretary, and, above all, a splendid tent. They can produce nothing better even in Sydney. And on this eventful Monday there was the tent, and the good townspeople were assembled—we will not say players—for the greater part only knew of cricket as a game they had seen. However, the population of our township are being brought a little up to the mark. The captain at times is rather put about, like the captain mentioned in Uncle Sam's Fun when drilling the "Georgia Volunteers," who, getting out of patience with his troops, could only bring them into order and good temper by sending for some grog, and then after another hour's drill, exclaimed with the greatest vexation "Why, look at them now, not one of you understand a word I say." However, there is for all this libel on their power sundry whisperings that next season they will be able to produce an eleven not to be sneezed at.

There was another novelty in this good town, nothing less than a quantity of real oysters in their shells. They were brought up by the Clyde road, and afforded a rich treat to the inhabitants. What an incalculable benefit would this Clyde road be to the district if it were only completed!

EDWARD RIVER DISTRICT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Our Publicans.—At the last meeting of the Deniliquin Bench, Mr. Patrick Bingham, J.P., in the chair, supported by Messrs Lawrence Cockburn, Benjamin Holmes, G. P. Desailly, John Brougham, magistrates, publicans' licenses were applied for (all being renewals of old licenses) by Mr. James Maiden, Junction Inn, Maiden's Punt; William M Carter, Red Bank Inn, Red Bank; John Taylor, Royal Hotel, South Deniliquin; William Mackenzie, Wanderer Inn, North Deniliquin. Before granting the licenses the Chairman wished an explanation from the innkeepers as to their general charges for the coming period for which the applications were made. Mr. Brougham then handed the applicants a sheet of paper and stated that they might retire for a quarter of an hour and consult together. The innkeepers did so, with the exception of Mr. Maiden, who fell out of the rank, as his prices differed from those of the other parties. After a brief period they returned with the proposed prices, and then a lengthy discussion took place thereon, which ended in the prices current being fixed as follows:—Bush hay, per night, 12s.; oaten hay and oats, 20s.; meals, 4s. each; brandy, per bottle, 12s.; gin, case ditto, 15s.; beer and porter, per bottle, 5s.; board and lodging, per week, 40s. During the debate on these matters the Magistrates stated that times would not admit of the heavy charges hitherto made by the publicans, and a dead set was made by the bench on the charge for bottled ale and porter (up to this time 6s. each—now reduced to 5s.). The innkeepers were for a time unyielding on this point, and their worships equally determined in reducing the price of John Barleycorn to 5s. For champagne and cider any amount could be charged. The bench was about to adjourn the court *sine die*, which would have left the applicants powerless, when the latter gave way. The licenses were then granted, the chairman taking the opportunity of complimenting all the innkeepers on the improved manner in which they conducted their business during the past year, hoping that it would be his duty to do so on their next appearance for a similar purpose.

Our Bench.—It is now no secret that all our magistrates have abdicated their functions, so far as criminal business is concerned, feeling that they cannot carry out the law with justice either to the Crown or to the criminal offender, in consequence of the want of proper accommodation for prisoners. The bench feel determined to bear no longer the odium of the escape of criminals from the grasp of their executive, the constables. It has taken years of remonstrance on the part of the magistrates, with the Executive, in order to induce the Government to take any steps towards giving security to life and property in the district. Appointing a string of gentlemen to the commission of the peace, and giving them no court-house, no lock-up, nor any accommodation wherewith to perform their responsible functions, is only farcical—a mockery of justice, a cruel wrong to them and to the public. The law, to be effective, must have its machinery perfect, or, far better, that there should be no attempt to enforce it. Every man would then depend for protection on his rifle or his waddy; he would then know the sacrifice required of him; but to encircle him with the law's shadow instead of the substance, is totally unworthy of any section of the British Government. We hailed the advent of Sir William Denison with feelings of pleasure, because we considered that he gave promise of a vigorous government. Hitherto we have, however, failed to recognise in the proceedings of the departments in Sydney any change for the better—rather the contrary, the Legislative Council having passed certain money votes for our district, leaving them to his Excellency to be properly disposed of. We find the money kidnapped on its way hitherto, and devoted to another purpose, as will be seen in the coming paragraph.

Our Lock up.—We were granted money for the purpose of constructing a proper lock-up at Deniliquin, one part of the money was voted about two years since, and the Legislative Council supplemented the original sum by another during the last session; making the whole sum about £——. On enquiry at the proper office in Sydney, we find that a party left that city some months since with the money in order to come and construct the building. On their way down they were to throw a small bridge over a small creek between Yass and Gundagai, where they found the money voted for the latter purpose insufficient, they thereupon in true business like style spent the money in hand for the Deniliquin lock up on the bridge referred to; and this is another little episode in the history of our unfortunate lock-up.

Our Land Sale.—We have just had another land sale at Deniliquin. The ground disposed of lay between the township and Warbercan, being a few small farms on the south side of the Edward, most of them having a river frontage. Several of these were sold to Messrs. Hervey and Cockburn, Mr. John Tyson, and Mr. John M'Kenzie, the amount realised being between four and five hundred pounds. We want the sandhills sold on the north side of the river, also five town allotments on the south side directly opposite the punt, in order to complete the centre of the township. The Surveyor-General has been applied to for this purpose, and his early attention is asked to this subject.

Our School.—The school at South Deniliquin is progressing favourably, the little wild colts of children are beginning to be moulded to a better shape. No one who has not witnessed it would believe the amount of good that the village school effects; how it ties the wandering colonists to a locality, and makes them settle down to a steady life. If any of the embryo legislators of New South Wales wish to distinguish themselves in usefulness, here is a subject for them. The schools are the advanced links in the chain of our civilization. There is, however, no field for brilliancy; here it is sheer noiseless philanthropy; but the man who would make himself useful in extending, or assisting to extend these humble schools in the rough and wild bush would, perhaps, be less eminent, but not less comfortable in his mind than a Wilberforce.

Projected Land Sales.—Land sales are advertised for Maiden's Punt and Red Bank, on the 12th May.

Maiden's Public House.—This well known inn has been let to Mr. Whipple, an American; the rent is about £800 per annum.

Maiden's Coach.—This coach regularly plies between the Bendigo and Maiden's Punt, twice a week; the fare is 60s.; distance, 60 miles. Letters and papers could thus reach us by the Sydney steamers, via Melbourne, in four and five days, twice a-week, instead of the long overland route. There are now several Sydney overland mails missing; this matter is well worthy of consideration from the Government.

Hopwood's Pontoon.—This interesting and useful affair is progressing steadily. It is expected that a temporary bridge will be completed in July sufficiently strong to cross sheep over the Murray, at Hopwood's.

"How to Settle the Country."—The Government has been applied to for the purpose of putting up the land opposite to Hopwood's Punt, New South Wales side. The reply is worthy of record. "Can't; it is expected that the terminus of the Melbourne and Murray River Railway will be on the opposite side, and this land may become very valuable?" Encouraging this, to settlers; this is the way to settle the country. What wonder that the sharp-eyed Surveyor-General of Victoria, in his recent trip to the Murray, should exclaim—"Well, the settlements on the Victoria side contrast very favourably with those on the opposite banks of the Murray" (New South Wales side). The sluggishness of our Government is allowing Victoria to distance her on this great dividing river—by-and-by Sydney will have a death struggle for the head quarters of Government in these great colonies. Unless there is hope in the vigour of the coming Parliament, we may say, "all is lost." The site of the finest city, as well as the finest harbour in this part of the world, will be sacrificed to official obstructiveness, a specimen of which has drawn forth these remarks:—we can't advance like Victoria, only because we will not.

Our Members.—Mr. G. Macleay and Mr. Hay, have enjoyed a quiet walk over the course for our district. A contest was once anticipated, in consequence of the blunder committed at Albury, in the registration of thee lectors, most or all of the electors of that district being disfranchised, which would have given the small settlers of the Tumut an opportunity of sending in members more in accordance with their views than either of the gentlemen above named. But the Tumut men did not "screw their courage to the sticking point," and lost perhaps the only opportunity which will ever be offered to them, as by the time another general election comes round, we hope to have our own member. We shall then be in a position to claim a representative for the Southern District of the Murrumbidgee; with Albury as a starting point, and running down the Murray—in two or three years the population will be doubled, (that is if the Government go on selling the land), and then we shall lay claim to our political rights under the New Constitution.

Scab.—Lewis v. Turnbull.—Information was laid by Mr. Henry Lewis, of the Moira, Murray River, against the defendant, Thomas Turnbull, at the last sitting of the Deniliquin Bench. The complainant charged defendant with driving sheep through his run without giving proper notice, as required by the New South Wales Scab Act. The sheep were not branded with the owner's initial, and they were proved to be very scabby. The defendant, who is a settler, residing on the Broken River (Victoria), was fined £80 on the first information, and £5 on the second. The case is one of a very flagrant character; and there is another information against Mr. Turnbull who, in his defence, stated that he was not aware of the sheep being diseased, that the brand (figure 1) was put on because it was the best he had; that the whole of the remaining flock 5200 had been destroyed on the Yanko Creek (N. S. Wales); and that if the prosecutions were all followed out he would be ruined; he had already lost upwards of £5000 by the transaction. The chairman (Mr. Patrick Bingham) severely censured the defendant's conduct.

May 12th, 1856.

NEW ZEALAND.

Our advices from Nelson are to the 26th of April, being fourteen days later.

The *Nelson Examiner* of the 19th, in entering upon another year of its existence as a journal, takes a review of the progress of that settlement during the past twelve months, and at the same time indulges in a prospective glance at that which is looming in the distance.

According to the latest returns, the population is being steadily augmented by immigration, there having, in this way alone, been an increase of nearly 800 souls during the year. The number of Europeans in the province is 6665, exclusive of the inhabitants of the Amuri district.

The returns of the Maori population (says the *Examiner*), are interesting; but as we have not those of last year before us, we are unable to compare the numbers and show the decrease, we say decrease, for we feel sure such is the case, for there is a rapid decay going on amongst them, and we opine that it will not be many years before the race, in this province at least, will be extinct; whether for our benefit or not, is another question.

The quantity of land which is fenced amounts in the aggregate to 31,569 acres: the total under wheat is 3379, which shows an increase over the previous year of upwards of 1000 acres; to which we must add the quantity of 309 acres grown by Maories. The actual increase in the cultivation of all grain crops is very large.

The increase of stock during the past year is also considerable: the number of horses is augmented by 377, horned cattle by 2513, sheep by 71,019, and pigs by 1445. The great increase in sheep is accounted for in some measure from the fact that the majority of the runs in the Amuri were stocked from the Wairau, and these flocks, which were large, were not included in last year's returns.

The deaths during the past year are astonishingly small, considering the number of inhabitants. The births, as compared with the deaths, speaks volumes for the prolific climate of this province.

With reference to the mineral resources of the province, the people of Nelson have no reason to feel discouraged. Between twenty and thirty tons of ore have been sent to England, and since that shipment several large pieces of copper ore (indeed, it would almost be correct to say, pure copper, as the pieces have been cut in two with a chisel, and filed into shape) have been picked up in the mine, showing, without any doubt, the surpassing richness of the lode. It is difficult to say what opinion our friends in London may form of the sample sent them; but should they not proceed with the enterprise, we believe that another attempt will be made to work the mine. Another six months, we presume, will settle to a great extent the value which the London Company place upon the Dun Mountain; should they work the mine, the changes that it would make in the province cannot be calculated.

The power that was given to the Local Legislature has not failed to produce good results. During the sittings of the Provincial Council, two very important bills came before the members, and have passed—we allude particularly to the Education and Town Improvement Bills, the tendency of both of which is to improve, morally and socially, the condition of the inhabitants of the province.

Within a very short time we hope to see our own local steamer at work, the first one which has ever been owned entirely in this province. The good it is likely to effect is incalculable; besides being of immense service to the inhabitants generally, it will be the means, no doubt, of opening up new country. In connexion with this subject, we anticipate, at no distant period, an extension of steam communication with the other provinces, so that, by speedy and regular communication with each other, many of the little jealousies which we now feel may give place to closer bonds of friendship.

Nor must we admit to mention that, amongst other things, there has been a proposal to cut a canal from the town to the port, which, besides being a great benefit to the merchants and importers, would reclaim a large tract of land that is now under water at flood-tide.

The arrival of our new Governor, and the interest he has evinced in the affairs of the colony, combined with his thorough business habits, increase our confidence in the future advancement of the colony generally. There is Responsible Government, too, immediately to come into operation, which cannot fail eventually to work important and beneficial changes. Therefore, in reviewing the position and prospects of the province, we consider we have every reason to look hopefully to a prosperous future.

Alluding to the long delayed, yet much agitated question of extended and permanent steam communication with the Australian colonies, the *Examiner* of the 9th observes:—"It is a subject we have always advocated, both in our public capacity as journalists, and likewise in our private capacity as settlers, as we have always felt that nothing can advance us so materially and effectively as steam. We were therefore glad to see that our Government in their estimates had not forgotten this subject. His Honor having recommended to the Council that a sum of £1500 should be placed on the estimates for that purpose, we much regretted that this and other amendments of a similar nature were disallowed by the Council. We believe our Provincial Council to be the only in New Zealand which votes against an extension of steam. What so clearly shows the narrow-mindedness and shallow policy of the majority in the Council? It is quite painful to see it. Duty to our constituents has been the cry of the day in the Council: but will members tell us they have done their duty in this respect? No measure is of such vital importance to the prosperity and advancement of this province as a further extension of steam: nothing tends so much to keep us behind other countries as want of means of locomotion. In case the sum had been voted by the Council, we fear that unless something further than voting a sum of money had been done towards the attainment of so desirable an object, the subject would not have advanced much further. Last year the Government of Victoria voted £50,000 towards steam communication with England, but that vote did not provide the much sought for communication: the House have, therefore, this year, in again voting the same sum, appointed a select committee to consider the propriety of immediately establishing a line of steamers between Melbourne and Point de Galle. The appointment of a committee is the course we should like to see pursued in this province; and we would further recommended that a sum of money should be set apart to meet the expenses a committee would necessarily incur. The committee, in connection with other committee-men for the other provinces, should have full power given them to negotiate with parties for steamers, the rate of bonus, and draw up the necessary contract on behalf of the different governments; and should the right men be on the committee, we confidently believe that we should soon have the communication we so much need. We would not have the committee composed entirely of men in the Council, as a greater amount of mercantile knowledge than the Council possesses would be requisite. Governor Gore Browne has proposed that the General Government should purchase steamers; he considers that for the sum of £36 000 three steamers might be bought, capable of keeping up a communication with all the ports in New Zealand. However much we should like to see a fortnightly communication with Australia (which these steamers would give us) we very much question the desirability of any Government running steamers as a commercial undertaking on their own account; we have never heard that it gave satisfaction to the public; the Home Government in every instance having abandoned the plan, finding that private owners can always work more economically and better, and that it is cheaper to grant a bonus to private contractors. We believe that steam would do more for New Zealand than perhaps for any other country. Steam is the great and efficient instrument of our future advancement. The benefits arising to the province and the colony generally by a thorough system of steam communication are numberless. It is a topic to which the enlightened portion of the public have often and anxiously directed their attention, and which all are interested in. We shall for the present leave the matter in the hands of those members who represent us in the Legislative Council at Auckland, feeling that they will do their duty at all events."

STATE OF MATTERS IN KAFIRLAND.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, 9th February.)

Twelve months have nearly elapsed since Sir George Grey advised the Home Government of the state of this frontier, and the steps he purposed taking for its effectual pacification. His Excellency when he penned his despatch had just returned to Cape Town from Kafirland, where during his visit opportunities had been presented to him of meeting the Kafirs and other natives, and of forming his own opinions from what he saw and heard of their actual tempers and social condition. We would not however give undue weight to all this. First impressions, and especially as regards the natives, are not always to be trusted, whilst any one sustaining the office of Colonial Governor is of all others the most liable to be deceived. The natives are cunning to a proverb, and almost everything presented by them to a man high in authority is covered by a veil of deception which it requires extraordinary powers of mental perception to penetrate. Sir George Grey's training and experience in other lands gave him immense advantages in this respect; but still it may be doubted whether his Excellency saw in his intercourse with the Kafirs all, or even much, that lay beneath the surface of things. They assumed, as they are wont when an object is to be gained, an aspect of great humility, and they made professions which it will be wise for the Government not to depend on too implicitly, still less to relax in any degree those precautionary measures which men of the largest experience deem especially necessary to the maintenance of peace. Sir George Grey, when he addressed the Colonial Minister was not insensible to this, and hence his evident anxiety when he urges upon him the importance of the most zealous promptitude. "The state of the country," writes his Excellency, "is so critical, and its whole future so entirely depends upon the promptitude with which measures are now taken to avert the evils which threaten it, that I earnestly entreat her Majesty's Government not to lose a day in carrying this plan out." Language of a more emphatic or urgent character than this cannot be found, and yet the main subject pressed upon the attention of the Colonial Minister seems to have been lost sight of, if we are warranted in such inference by the fact that in the late communications from home no mention is made of it. It is true that since that despatch was written the business of the colonies has been entrusted to four different ministers, and it is not improbable, therefore, that amidst so many changes, and subjected to the caprices of so many minds, the project of our Governor, may have been so shorn of its fair proportions, so reduced by the manipulations of four colonial ministers, as scarcely to catch the attention of the lynx-eyed caterers for the Press of the parent country. In the absence of the expected information on the subject, and to refresh the memory of our readers, we now re-print from the Blue Book before us as much of the despatch of which we have given an extract above, as the Home Government have thought it expedient to furnish for the information of Parliament. Sir George Grey, writing from Cape Town, on the 7th of March, 1855, to the then Colonial Secretary, remarks:—

"I have the honour to report that I arrived yesterday at Cape Town, having made the necessary temporary arrangements upon the frontier, and having acquired such information as will enable me hereafter to submit in detail to her Majesty's Government a plan for the complete settlement of the frontier question in this country.

. . . . . .

"I have only time before the mail closes briefly to state the plan of proceedings which I propose for adoption; but the state of the country is so critical, and its whole future so entirely depends upon the promptitude with which measures are now taken to avert the evils which threaten it, that I earnestly entreat her Majesty's Government not to lose a day in carrying this plan out, which is not an expensive one, has already been tried, and has succeeded, and which can be carried out readily with the resources at the disposal of the Home Government.

"I propose that without delay one thousand enrolled pensioners (upon the same regulations as they were sent to New Zealand, under the admirable system devised by Earl Grey), should be forwarded with their families to the Buffalo Mouth: this force to be ultimately and by degrees increased to a force of five thousand enrolled pensioners, all married men with families.

"The first detachment of these men shall be stationed at King William's Town, and Alice, where there are considerable garrisons. I am having land prepared for them (one acre for each man) immediately contiguous to the posts, so that the military posts and pensioners' villages form a continuous series of defences. The land is of excellent quality; nearly every acre is under a water furrow, and capable of irrigation. It is situated so as to touch or form a part, in each case, of what is now a considerable village, and will probably form a town. An acre of land and the pensioner's house upon it will, therefore, at the end of his seven years, be of considerable value to him, and thus holds out a great inducement to military emigrants. I have further directed that for every acre of land given to a pensioner, one should be reserved, to be ultimately sold to pay the expenses of the plan, when the increase of population, from the settlement of the pensioners, has given a considerable value to the land.

"When the points I have named are occupied by the first detachment of pensioners, I propose that the same system should be pursued at Graham's Town, and at several of the military posts in British Kafraria.

"The result of this system will be, that probably so great an increase of our force will altogether prevent hostilities from ever again breaking out in Kafraria, whilst, should they unfortunately break out, the pensioners will form the garrisons of the military posts, and thus set the whole military free for operating against the enemy, who would thus be speedily and effectually crushed before the disturbances had spread to any great extent, or many tribes had become involved in them.

"The immediate stimulus that would be given to trade, and the increased demand for agricultural produce, for stock, and for native labour, which would be created by this immigration, would also tend materially to occupy the minds and energies of the Fingoes and Kafirs, who are essentially money-loving races, and would thus divert them from war.

"The children of the pensioners, reared in the colony, would be in sufficient numbers, with the other inhabitants of Kafraria, and with the well-disposed natives, not only to hold in check disaffected spirits in their own vicinity, but also to defend themselves against other border tribes, without any further assistance from the Home Government, and the revenues of Kafraria would, with so large a population, quite suffice to defray its own expenses.

"If her Majesty's Government will adopt this plan, in conjunction with the measures, which I have already submitted home, for the establishment of industrial schools, the employment of natives on public works, &c., I will hold myself responsible for the future peace and prosperity of this country, and for the rapid and continuous reduction of the heavy cost which it has for so long a time entailed upon the British treasury. In a few years our frontier defence will consist of a strong European population of young men, accustomed from childhood to the country, mixed up with a civilized coloured race won from heathenism and barbarism by our exertions, whom their fellow-countrymen beyond their border will be rather disposed to emulate and imitate than attack, but who, if themselves and their properties were attacked, would be far better able to defend their own country than any force we could furnish could do it for them.

"Under the belief that the advantages of this plan will be so obvious, and the execution of it so easy, whilst the dangers and expenses which we are likely to incur from doing nothing are so imminent, that her Majesty's Government will at once order it to be carried into execution, I shall continue to make preparations for the reception of one thousand enrolled pensioners, on their arrival at the Buffalo Mouth, and for immediately placing them upon the land to be assigned to them.

"The experience I have already had in duties of this nature will considerably facilitate the carrying out of the plan I propose, and no effort on my part shall be wanting to render it in every respect as effective and successful as you could desire."

Nothing, we submit, can be better put than this, nor can we doubt, if it be carried out with the promptitude which his Excellency urges so earnestly upon the Secretary of State, of its ultimate advantage. What the colony most urgently needs is an increase of its whole population. Everything languishes for want of this. Our social system is ricketty and disorganised, public improvements are at a comparative standstill, thousands of acres of fertile land remain untilled, and we challenge aggression by the comparative paucity of our numbers effectually to resist it. The direct consequences of immigration would be enhanced value of property, an impulse to public improvement, and more security, in the ratio of number, to person and property. All these are considerations of the greatest moment to the whole colony, and especially to the people of this frontier. To them it is indeed a life and death question, and it behoves them therefore to put forth every effort to secure what is confessedly of such vital importance. Their representatives will be shortly convened in Parliament, and it is for them, the people, to take care that the session does not close without the adoption of some practical measure that may secure to them an advantage for which every other colony is at this moment earnestly contending.

POLITICAL KITE-FLYING.

(From the Press, 9th February.)

In certain sections of the commercial world, the practice is not unknown of creating fictitious capital by a plentiful issue of "promises to pay." While the paper floats, the concern looks flourishing; but when the promises are to be met, the property vanishes. Buckstone, in one of his farces, represented one of the kite-flying fraternity, and found himself melting so fast that he supposed there would soon be nothing left of him but his suit of clothes. Had the suit been stolen, the parallel to the plight in which the vice-president of the Board of Trade found himself last night would be complete.

The Government opened the session with wonderful pomp. No end of Reform Bills were to be introduced. Mr. Lowe was in particular to signalise himself by the breadth and liberality of his legislation. He took entire charge of the commercial law department. Peel and Gladstone were to be outdone. The Partnership Bill passed last session was to be repealed this in favour of a much greater measure. The journal which cries him up in an especial manner, declared that the city was in raptures with his announcements. Last night his promised bill was laid on the Table of the House, and a juster measure was taken of Mr. Lowe's legislative capacity.

In the *Critic*, Sir Fretful Plagiary objects to placing his play in the hands of managers who write themselves. "Egad, they may serve your best thoughts as gipsies do stolen children—disfigure them to make 'em pass for their own." The amendments moved by Mr. Cairns to the Partnership Bill last session have been served in this way. We print Mr. Lowe's boasted bill at full, and by the side of it place Mr. Cairns amendments of last year, as we find them in the parliamentary paper:—

MR. LOWE'S BILL, JUST PRINTED.	MR. CAIRNS' AMENDMENTS OF LAST SESSION.
Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Partnership: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—	Leave out Clauses II. to VII., both inclusive, and substitute the following clauses:—
I. The advance of capital or money to be used in any trade or undertaking not being the trade of a banker, upon a contract with the person carrying on such trade or undertaking that the person making such advance shall receive a share of the profits or shall bear a share of the loss of the trade or undertaking, shall not, of itself, render the person making such advance liable to third parties as a partner in such trade or undertaking.	I. The advance of capital or money to be used in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with the person carrying on such trade or undertaking that the person making such advance shall be remunerated solely by a share of the profits of the trade or undertaking, shall not, of itself, constitute the person making such advance a partner in the trade or undertaking, or render him responsible as such.
II. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein.	II. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person engaged in any trade or undertaking by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein.
III. In the construction of this Act, the word "person," shall include a partnership, firm, a joint stock company, and a corporation.	III. In the construction of this Act the words in the singular number shall extend to the plural, and the word "person" shall include a firm, a joint stock company, and a corporation.

An amusing scene took place when Mr. Cairns rose to claim his stolen property. The Government had violently opposed Mr. Cairns' amendments last year. They taunted the Opposition with faction in taking the sense of the House upon them. The Premier "blustered" Mr. Cairns and his amendments down, and Mr. Lowe in every instance voted against the clauses he has now framed into a bill of his own. It was impossible to resist the justice of Mr. Cairns' appeal. It was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Lowe was stripped of his borrowed plumes in an instant, and presented one of the most pitiable instances on record of political nudity.

SCENES AT THE CLOSE OF THE COUNCIL OF WAR IN PARIS.

A letter from Paris thus describes the breaking up of the Council of War that assembled in the capital of France in the month of January last—the writer being one of the parties present on that occasion:—"A few instants after receiving the despatch (of Russia's acceptance) the Emperor opened the Council of War of that day, or rather, he entered the council-room, before every one, as is the custom, and the other members were introduced. As soon as the Duke of Cambridge appeared Napoleon tendered to him a paper, and then, turning round to the others, gave them the news. 'If I am truly informed,' Sir Harry Jones went so far as to exclaim, 'can I have heard rightly, or is there some mistake?' Upon which the Emperor is said to have smiled whilst saying, 'You see there can be no mistake, for I have this moment given the despatch to the Duke of Cambridge.' It is further affirmed that the few lines of the despatch once read aloud, Sir Edmund Lyons, crumpling together in his hand some papers he held, took his hat, observing that he had nothing more to do there, and left the council-room, before the Emperor had risen, or declared the sitting at an end, which has been commented upon ever since, by the persons attached to the Court, as one of the most extraordinary breaches of etiquette ever committed." Another account says:—"I do not think Sir Edmund was in a remarkably jovial mood, certainly, for his last words to me (another member of the Council), as we separated, were, 'Well, my good fellow, you and I had need make the best of all this. You have your promotion, and I shall have no opportunity of distinguishing myself more; for you and I, rely upon it, have witnessed the last war that will ever take place in Europe.'" A further report says:—"When the Emperor Napoleon read the despatch to the Council of War, Admiral Lyons cried: 'Sire, I don't exactly understand it; there must be some mistake! Louis Napoleon smiled, and read it again. Then 'the English began whispering busily amongst themselves. The Duke of Cambridge rose, saying that his mission at Paris was at an end, and that he had only to take leave of the Emperor, and start that evening for London.'"

Street-Sweeping Machine.—As many of our readers will have noticed, the City Commissioners within the last two or three days have introduced a rather novel and effectual instrument for cleansing the streets. From the experiment already made, even supposing the light of experience in other countries were wanting, we should have no hesitation in predicting a most successful career for the street-sweeping machine in a city like this, where, above all other places in the world, human flesh, as well as "delicate merchandise, suffers" seriously from the inroads of dust and sand. There are only two of these instruments at present in the colony, both of which have been imported by Mr. Randle, at the request of the City Commissioners. They are so constructed as to be equally available in the removal of mud as of dust, and they are so light as to be easily worked by one horse and one man. It is calculated that each machine will remove per day at the rate of 14,165 yards of dust or mud, and that the cost of working it will be at least 67 per cent less than that of manual labour. The following is a description of its mechanism and uses as given in a pamphlet by the manufacturer, Mr. Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester:—

The expense and difficulty of cleansing effectually by hand, are materially diminished by the employment of the Sweeping Machine; a slight consideration of the structure of which, and of the nature of its operation, will render evident the cause of its greater economy and convenience. The apparatus consists of a series of broad brooms, usually about 2 feet 6 inches wide, attached to two endless chains, running over an upper and lower set of pulleys, which are suspended in a light frame of wrought iron, behind a cart, the body of which is near the ground. As the cart wheels revolve, they give a rotatory motion to the pulleys carrying the endless chains and the series of brooms attached to them, which being made to bear on the ground successively sweep the surface, and carry the soil up an incline, or carrier-plate, over the top of which it is dropped into the cart. The mechanism is exceedingly simple, and is not liable either to derangement, or to material injury from accidents. The oblong form, in which the brooms are arranged, is a peculiarity in the construction of the machine, which is deserving of particular notice, as on it depends, in a great degree, the efficiency of its working. One advantage of this arrangement is, that the outer circumference of the brooms acquires a greater velocity, whilst passing round the pulleys, being further from the centre than the chain which carries them. This extra velocity of the beard of the broom, in passing over the lower pulleys, is favourable to the operation of sweeping; and the soil being swept from the surface of the road, on to the carrier-plate, is then carried by the brooms up the incline at a reduced velocity, thus saving the extra force and friction which would have been caused by a continued circular movement. Again, as the brooms pass over the upper pulleys, the increased velocity of their outer circumference, and the sudden change of direction they acquire, act most opportunely in cleansing them, as they revolve, against a bar called the "doctor." If the horse travels at the rate of 3 miles per hour, the velocity of the brooms, on the ground, is 9 miles; but the soil is carried up the incline at the rate of 3 miles only, and the brooms are cleansed against the doctor at the rate of six miles per hour. These advantages are peculiar to the oblong arrangement of the brooms. A circular arrangement of the brooms, besides giving great increase of friction, would cause the soil to fly off in all directions, and a great part of it would be continually carried round.

The pressure of the brooms on the surface over which they are passing, is regulated with ease and nicety, by means of a coiled spring and chain, connected to a pulley, which is regulated by a handle, in the front of the cart. The spring is so adjusted as to relieve the pressure of the brooms on the ground, at the same time allowing the apparatus to rise and fall, according to the inequalities of the pavement. The same handle which regulates the pressure, will, when necessary, raise the brooms and the frame together, so as to suspend the operation of sweeping, as when the machine is full, or the surface not fit for cleansing, or when unloading. By giving a slight obliquity to the after part of the machine, it is enabled to sweep close up to the curbstone, along the side of the street.

The power required during the process of filling, is rather greater than would be necessary to draw the loaded cart an equal distance. The machine is constructed for a strong horse, which must be well fed to keep it in condition. The surface daily swept in Manchester by each machine, with one man and one horse, varies from 3 to 4½ statute acres; and the quantity removed is from one to three loads per acre, according as the surface is dry or wet.

The cause of the economy of street-cleansing, by aid of the machine, as compared with the system of hand-labour, will appear, when it is considered, that the latter consists chiefly in sweeping the dirt from one part of the surface to another, and collecting it into heaps, which must afterwards be loaded into the carts. Whereas in machine-cleansing, the whole of these tedious operations are superseded, and the sweeping, gathering, and loading are performed at the same time. In hand sweeping, the dirt is moved over a surface of 20 or 30 feet, whilst it is being gathered into heaps for removal, and afterwards it has to be lifted some five or six feet into the carts, by manual force; in the combined operation of sweeping and loading by the machine, the dirt is removed the length of the inclined plane, or carrier-plate only, or a distance of about 3 feet. Thus, in machine-sweeping, not only is horse labour substituted for human labour, but the process itself is shortened and force economised. It was the consideration of the evident waste of power, in the common method of cleansing, from the necessity for dirt being moved so far, before arriving at its destination in the cart, that led to the invention of the machine.

. . . .

The two systems of cleansing may be shortly contrasted. By hand-sweeping, the dirt has to be gathered together by one operation, and the carts loaded by another; the machines load and sweep at one operation; in hand sweeping, the dirt gathered is liable to be splashed over the street and over the passengers; by the machines, it is at once carried away; heaps of dirt are sometimes left by hand-sweepers at the side of the roads, and become a source of danger, as well as of annoyance, to carriages and foot-passengers; by machine-sweeping this evil is entirely obviated: hand-sweeping obliges the carts to stand in the streets while being loaded, causing loss of time and obstruction of the traffic; the machines load as they sweep, passing along at the rate of a common cart: the cleanliness of a town cannot be greatly increased by hand sweepers without great increase of cost; the economy of machine-sweeping increases in proportion to the cleanliness produced: hand-sweepers cannot easily and cheaply be increased, according to the exigencies of cleansing; an extra number of machines can be kept ready for emergencies, with little trouble or cost: hand-cleansing has but little tendency to improve and consolidate the road; machine-sweeping tends powerfully to remove ridges and improve the surface: the continuance of hand-sweeping, tends to perpetuate a degraded and ill-paid class of labourers, whom the introduction of the machine will elevate, or supersede by better-paid and better-conducted men, who must be employed to manage the machines.

A Railway Romance.—A singular affair occurred on the Wear Valley Railway (Durham), the other day. A gentleman from Birmingham found himself seated in a first class carriage, his *vis-a-vis*, and the only other passenger in that compartment of the carriage being a blooming lady, answering to the alliterative description of "fat, fair, and forty." The train had scarcely moved 100 yards from the station before the lady suddenly leaped from her seat, and exclaimed to the other passenger, "How dare you, Sir? What do you mean?" The gentleman astonished, replied that "he did not understand; he had done nothing to harm her." Again and again she sprang from her seat in apparent terror and rage, and declared with vehemence that her neighbour was a "villian, and she would have him taken into custody at the next station." The gentleman protested his innocence, and asked what he had done; but the eccentric lady still kept leaping from her seat, raving against his treatment, till the gentleman decided that she was mad, and resolved, on the arrival of the train at the next station, to give her into custody. As her eccentricity did not abate, nor her rage either, he, on the arrival of the train at one of the stations, was about to carry his resolution into action, when she suddenly sprang to the door and screamed out "Guard! Guard!" at the top of her voice, and presently collected not only the guard, but a crowd of people around her. She then commenced her accusation in words both loud and deep, protesting that the gentleman had improperly pinched her legs, and the gentleman, horrified at the charge, protesting, with equal vehemence, his pefect innocence. At this juncture, when matters looked serious for the gentleman, the guard happened to recollect that he had placed a basket under the seat of the carriage containing a live goose; and, pulling it out, the mystery was explained, the bird being the criminal, and having caused the lady's fears and the gentleman's apprehensions. This explanation was received with perfect good humour and satisfaction by the parties concerned, and the train renewed its journey amid the convulsive laughter and applause of the assembled multitude.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
May 21.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town.
May 21.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay.
May 21.—Gazelle, for Tahiti.
May 21.—Emily Hart, for South Seas.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.

THIS DAY.—Fullerton, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.

May 21.—City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain R. T. Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—The Mayor of Melbourne, Alderman Hayward, Deputy Commissary-General H. Connell, William Connell, W. Huskisson, G. B. Clarke, William Curry, J. Puissant, Henry Williams, William Hardy, J. Ward, Mr. Jeffreys, Rev. Mr. G. Goodman, Captain Ross, R.N., Rev. Mr. Mrs., and Miss W. B. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Dadd, Mrs. S. Felgate, Miss Greville, Miss Bennett, Mrs. F. Fisher, Miss Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh and child, Mrs. M. Jennings, and 56 in the steerage.

May 21.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 450 tons, Captain Bell, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. S. Ebsworth, Captain Vignoles, Messrs. Gunning, Howitt, Sirocold, and 9 in the steerage.

May 21.—Tasmania (s.), 250 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. Dibbs, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. O'Neal, Mrs. Dand, Miss Torning, Messrs. Woodford, Chambers, Metcalf, Magrath, Cameron, Dobson, Tomson, Davis.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 21.—Louisa, Maria, Boomerang, Clarissa, Twins, and Courier, from Newcastle, 484 tons coal; Emily, from the M'Leay, 800 bushels maize, 13 casks tallow, 222 hides; Star of the North, Magnet, Peahen, and Uncle Tom, from Brisbane Water, 40,000 feet timber, 13,000 shingles, 12,000 laths; Elfin, from Morpeth, 75 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter, with 32 bales wool, 105 bales hay, 270 bags grain, 97 hides, 2 bundles skins, 60 sheep, 2 horses, and sundries; Williams (s.), from the Hunter, with 86 bags flour, 9 casks tallow, 15 bags onions, 128 bales hay, 6 bags siftings, 10 bales wool, 4 trusses hay, 25 bags potatoes, 45 bags maize, 100 sheep, and sundries; Illawarra (s.), from Wollongong, with 32 kegs butter, 130 horns, 3 casks tallow, 15 pigs, 7 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 21.—Louisa, Maria, Clarissa, Courier, Lavinia, for Newcastle; Uncle Tom, Peahen, Magnet, Peacock, Star of the North, and Agnes and Henry, for Brisbane Water; Emily, for the M'Leay.

EXPORTS.

May 21.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town: 13 cases tobacco, W. H. Aldis; 200 chests tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 packages, Frost, Kohler, and Co.; 75 tierces beef, H. Maxwell; 30 tierces beef, H. Bell; 2 packages, L. Sharwood; 20 tierces beef, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co.; 5 cases, Franc, Brothers; 21 casks tallow, G. Rees; 25 tierces beef, J. C. Peters; 6 tierces beef, Cox; 12 tierces beef, Brown; 21 barrels beef, Balch; 9 tierces beef, 350 bushels maize, 100 boxes candles, half-ton cheese, 100 oars, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 6 tierces beef, W. Green; 19 casks butter, W. Speer; 6 casks oranges, Clinch; 1 package, W. Dent; 9 casks fruit, C. Crisp.

May 21.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 1 bale felt, Mitchell and Co.; 1 iron safe, 1 case, C. Briggs; 9 bales, 6 cases, J. Levy; 1 case, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 3 bales, 8 cases, 1 trunk, 1 case, Dawson and Thompson; 7 casks currants, Ferris and Arkins; 12 anvils, J. Keep; 23 cases boots, Newell, Hooper, and Stevens; 9 horses, G. Nelson; 139 bags maize, H. Clarke; 1 case, 2 casks, Levicks and Piper; 12 casks butter, E. Mullendorf; 23 casks zinc, Levicks and Piper; 20 cases salmon, Berens and Co; 12 bales, Willis, Merry, and Co; 11 trunks 1 case boots, E. Vickery; 2 casks, Montefiore and Co; 1 case, Ray, Glaister, and Co; 8 cases custard, Berens and Co; 105 bundles sheet iron, Levicks and Piper; 339 casks bottled beer, Gilchrist and Co; 20 cases cigars, Flower, Salting, and Co; 10 half-tierces tobacco, Lamb, Spry, and Co; 196 cases gin, F. Greer; 1 case gold boxes, Bank of Australasia; 24 hogsheads wine, 28 quarter-casks 24 octaves wine, R. Towns and Co; 6 rolls matting, W. Busfield; 1 cask, P. Myers; 4 cases, 1 cask, 6 jars, Youngman and Co; 1 case 3 casks 2 bundles forks, 1 bundle handles, Levicks and Piper; 20 iron pulleys, 2 iron shoes, 4 iron plates, P. N. Russell; 1 parcel, R. T. Ford; 5 packages sundries, Hall and Alderson; 1 bale, 1 case, Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 15 pieces iron, 4 pieces wood, 5 cases, W. Curry; 76 bags maize, Gill and Co.; 13 casks fruit, T. Neads; 1 hogshead sundries, 2 cases 5 kegs nails, T. and W. Bennett; 1 bale bags, 1 box eggs, H. Myers; 17 casks oranges, H. Williams, 20 kegs butter, Needham; 3 cases 1 cask fruit, G. M'Donald; 2 parcels, Montefiore and Co.; 358 cases gin, Stern, Baar, and Franc; 31 kegs, Levicks and Piper; 3 cases sundries, Fischer, Tange, and Co.; 40 boxes soap, 80 boxes candles, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 box, Parrott, Brothers; 4 cases 75 bundles shovels, Mason, Brothers; 1 iron pan, P. N. Russell; 11 casks 1 case fruit, F. Lawless; 1 case stones, 3 bags cabbage-tree, Robinson; 1 case plants, 4 cases fruit, Captain Ross; 2 cases plants, Mayor of Melbourne; 4 boxes eggs, 3 bags oysters, R. Fetherbridge; 1 parcel, Mutual Provident Society; 1 parcel, Scott; 1 parcel, Phene; 2 parcels, Bank of New South Wales; 2 coops fowls, Badcock.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR WIDE BAY AND PORT CURTIS.—By the Albion, this evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON.—By the Cæsar Godeffroy, to-morrow, at 6 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Sporting Lass, this evening, at 6.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Manuel Montt, this day, at noon.

FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Dart, to-morrow, at 6 p.m.

DESPATCH OF THE ENGLISH MAIL PER ROYAL CHARTER.—The largest mail ever made up at the General Post Office was forwarded, yesterday, by the City of Sydney (s.)—it consisted of 43 bags, containing 40,000 newspapers and 18,500 letters: upwards of 11,000 letters were posted yesterday. The steamer cleared the Heads at 5 p.m.

The Workington, brig, was off Cape Hawk on the 18th instant, and wished to be reported.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.—The Manuel Montt left this bay after being caulked. The Jean Lucie was taken out of dock, and the barque Blair was put in yesterday.

The following quantity of gold and specie for transmission to England, by the Royal Charter, was shipped yesterday on board the City of Sydney.—2892 ozs. gold, 4600 sovereigns.

In the summary of the arrivals and departures, which appeared in Tuesday's publication an error occurred. The totals should be as follows:—

Total arrival of passengers, from 16th April to 18th May ...	1563
From 1st January to 15th April ...	5441
	7004
Total departures of passengers from 16th April to 18th May ...	1292
From 1st January to 15th April ...	3764
	5056
Increase since 1st January ...	1948.

VESSELS DISCHARGING CARGO.—We were much gratified yesterday morning by seeing the Enchanter towed over the Bar into the inner harbour. She was drawing 13 feet 8 inches, and had some six hundred tons of cargo on board. This is the first time a vessel of 486 tons register fully laden has come up to the wharves without previously breaking bulk. The harbour pilot (Ridley) conned the ship, and the result is highly creditable to him. The Haltwhistle is about to discharge a portion, say 200 tons of cargo, into lighters now lying alongside, and should the weather be propitious this work may be accomplished by Saturday, when the agents intend to have her also towed up to the Moorabool Wharf, or as near as the limited draught of water, with the present low tides, will permit. It is at times like these that the slow movements of the Government, in regard to our public works, are peculiarly felt; the materials for the extension of one jetty for about 200 feet are lying in readiness, and, indeed, have lain on the beach for two years past, and for want of the facilities for discharging, which could thus be easily created, delay and expense and annoyance are entailed on all consignees of goods, which have been shipped on board these and other vessels.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

WITH THEIR LAST REPORTS.

Australia, barque, 280 tons, Williams, hence 28th October. Reported December 12, with 120 barrels. Buckland, agent.
Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Eury, hence, February 12th, 1856. R. Towns, agent.
Eliza, barque, 117 tons, Verney, hence 13th June, 1855. Reported March 10th, with 150 barrels. Smith, agent.
Fortune, brig, 227 tons, Frazier, hence, April 3rd, 1855. Reported on the 12th February, 1856, with 150 barrels. Merriman, owner.
Governor, brig, 147 tons, Smith, hence, August 12, 1855. R. Towns, agent.
Hebe, brig, 197 tons, Blake, hence, October 3rd, 1855. Reported January 19th, with one whale. T. Dawson, owner.
Jane, barque, 356 tons, Wyborow, hence, 28th March, 1856. R. Towns, agent.
Kate, brig, 281 tons, Sargent, hence, 19th April. T. Dawson, owner.
Kestrel, brig, 150 tons, Sullivan, hence, 21st October, 1855. Merriman, agent.
Packet, brig, 182 tons, Nixon, hence January 12th, 1856. Mitchell and Co., agents.
Panama, brig, 190 tons, Bushell, hence, 19th April. R. Towns, owner.
Post Boy, schooner, 96 tons, Field, hence, March 3, 1856. T. Dawson, owner.
Regia, brig, 181 tons, Johnson, hence, November 1st, 1855. Reported February 15, with 75 barrels. Thacker and Co., agents.
Royal Sovereign, schooner, 160 tons, Needham, hence, 20th October, 1855. R. Towns, agent.
Susan, brig, 230 tons, Hoodley, hence, 21st October, 1855. Reported in March, with 80 barrels. Smith, agent.
Sutton, barque, 282 tons, M'Beath, hence, October 3, 1855. Cole, owner.
Vernon, brig, 230 tons, Spurling, hence, April 6th, 1856. Smith, agent.
Waterwitch, barque, 382 tons, Lee, hence, 5th September, 1855. Reported January 12, with 40 barrels. Smith, agent.
Daniel Watson, brig, 160 tons, Phillips, hence, February 3. Smith, agent.
Woodlark, barque, 190 tons, Cook. R. Towns, owner.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD,
FROM 13TH TO 19TH MAY, 1856.

Date.		Barometer. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Wet.	Register. Maxim.	Minim.
Tu.	13	30.022	30.080	30.065	30.075	58	62	60	59	51	52	50	51	51	53	48
Wed.	14	30.082	30.004	30.010	30.032	58	65	61	59	51	54	52	52	52	54	48
Th.	15	30.080	30.003	30.057	30.090	60	64	60	60	50	59	57	53	54	60	48
Fri.	16	30.188	30.161	30.170	30.192	59	64	60	60	49	58	55	52	56	58	47
Sat.	17	30.240	30.215	30.294	30.227	58	66	61	60	49	64	56	53	58	64	47
Sun.	18	30.220	30.167	30.140	30.140	57	62	62	61	49	64	59	56	60	64	47
Mon.	19	30.103	30.100	30.097	30.101	60	65	62	62	52	60	60	61	60	65	51

REMARKS.

Tuesday, 13th.—[Wind, W.S.W., S.W., S. by W., S., S. by E.; Rain, 0·01 inch.] Fresh to strong breezes; shifted round from S.E. to E. of S. latter part of the day. Atmosphere cloudy all day, raw and cold, and about sunset nimbus bore up from southward with rain, which went away to N., keeping along the coast and extending but a little way inland. Flying showers with clear intervals during the evening.

Wednesday, 14th.—[Wind Westerly by S.] Sky cleared soon after midnight, and air became dry and bracing. Fresh dry wind till about 9 a.m., then sank to light breezes. Bright delightful weather. Night, bright moonlight.

Thursday, 15th.—[Wind, S.W., S., S. by E.: Rain, 0·18 inch.] Moderate wind through the day, and clear fine weather till latter part; when clouds gathered up with fresh breezes from southward, and rain fell in showers for two or three hours after sunset.

Friday, 16th.—[Wind, Westerly by S.] Moderate wind forenoon and middle part, then died gradually away to a calm at sunset. Fine clear weather throughout. Night, calm and bright moonlight.

Saturday, 17th.—[Wind, Westerly and S.E. by E.] Very light winds all day, and clear sky, and altogether lovely weather.

Sunday, 18th.—[Wind, W., E., E. by N., E.N.E.] Morning moderate west wind; cold and dry. Middle and latter parts gentle and pleasant breezes from the E. and N.E. Clear and delightful weather. Night calm and beautifully clear.

Monday, 19th.—[Wind, S.W. by W., and S.E. by E., W.S.W.] Light winds all day; morning somewhat raw and cold—gloomy hazy atmosphere, and continued more or less so throughout the day; but pleasant weather.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	May.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
22	THURSDAY.	6 52	5 1	9 40	10 6

Moon—Last quarter, 3h. 38m. P.M. May 27.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—Mixed.

STATIONS. LEAVE—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m
Sydney	6·0	8·0	8·30	10·0	10·30	1·0	2·0	4·0	5·30	6·
Newtown	6·7	8·7	8·37	10·7	10·37	1·7	2·7	4·7	5·37	6·
Ashfield	6·15	8·15		10·15			2·15		5·45	
Burwood	6·21	8·21		10·21			2·21		5·51	
Homebush	6·27	8·27		10·27			2·27		5·57	
Parramatta	6·42	8·42		10·42			2·42		6·12	

UP TRAINS—Mixed.

STATIONS. LEAVE—	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m	p.m	p.m	p.m
Parramatta	7·0		9·0		12·0		3·0			6·32
Homebush	7·15		9·15		12·15		3·15			6·45
Burwood	7·21		9·21		12·21		3·21			6·57
Ashfield	7·27		9·27		12·27		3·27			6·51
Newtown	7·36	8·45	9·36	10·45	12·36	1·30	3·36	4·15	6·15	7·6
Sydney	7·42	8·51	9·42	10·51	12·42	1·63	3·42	4·21	6·21	7·10

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney at 9 a.m., and 3 and 5·30 p.m. From Parramatta at 10 a.m., and 4 and 6·30 p.m.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the direction and management of Mr. A. Torning.
THIS EVENING, MAY 22.
The performances will commence with Shakspeare's tragedy in 5 called RICHARD THE THIRD; or, the Battle of Bosworth Field. Duke of Gloucester, Mr. James Stark; Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. James Stark. To conclude with the laughable farce entitled FAMILY JARS. Liddy Larragan, Mrs. James Stark.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1856.

THE opening of the Legislature is an event not to be unnoticed or forgotten. A few yet survive who remember the days of BLIGH and MACQUARIE, when the legislative and administrative power vested in the GOVERNOR alone; perhaps some one or two may be found—for such we have known within the last few years—who landed with the passengers by the first fleet. An aged and intelligent colonist will retrace the steps with fresh interests and satisfaction, by which this colony has attained its political majority—still, however, subject to those eternal laws which enjoin filial piety to the parent land. We have during a long literary career read, and perhaps contributed to augment, whole reams of reproach on the colonial government of England. We believe that history will give prominence to a few of these complaints. But when all circumstances are considered, we are content—we rejoice—to own, that of all parent states, England has been the most parental; that of all powerful governments, she has borne insult and reproach with most mildness and condescension; that none in her situation have conceded so much, after a struggle so short; reserving to herself so little out of the inheritance which was hers by every claim. The politicians who have lived but a few years in this country can find no terms too bitter to defame its government. They come in, armed with blue books, and examples of folly and wrong long since forgotten. Those who have known colonial society, in all its phases, will see reason to praise the moderate use of power, and the general deference to British law, which have marked the course of Australian political life. We have received free institutions as fast and as fully as we have acquired capacity for their enjoyment. It may be the opinion of some theorists that a few employers ought to have legislated for this country from the beginning; it may be the opinion of adventurers that the land ought to have been at the disposal of a few emigrants; it may be the notion of declaimers that our legislation ought to have been subject to the unrestrained will of a popular assembly; it may be the conviction of our "liberals" that a majority in such a body ought to have judicial power over the freedom of the Press, and the liberty of the subject. This is not the opinion of those who have run down colonial society to its roots and examined its tendencies in the light of history.

"The oldest inhabitant" will then see, the constitution of our legislature with a feeling akin to gratitude; especially if like a distinguished guest of our citizens, Mr. DUFFY, they remember a land where such a local constitution does not exist,—and believe like him, that the Constitution of New South Wales is superior to any on either side of the Atlantic.

The most zealous efforts to destroy this feeling of cheerful gratitude have not been successful. The quiet, intelligent, and well-to-do people of all ranks are convinced that those who constructed and those who have supported this Constitution are not fools,—that they are not rogues, that they have no design on popular liberty, that they have no intention to rob their posterity of the rights of Englishmen. How small the wild, vehement, and melodramatic enemies of the New Constitution look! Where is their party? There are many, like ourselves, who believe the elective theory best, who doubt the power of a nominated House to fulfil the functions of an Upper Chamber; not that they think it will be obstructive, but because it may not be able to say No. As to dispensing with a second Chamber—we love liberty, personal liberty, too well. A second Chamber will be found the shield of the Press against the jealous, irritable, and selfish majority in the Lower House. What such majorities would do it is not difficult to conjecture, if they are ever able to have their own absolute way. It is true there would be an appeal at the end of five years, but in the meantime we should be ruled by select committees, and midnight votes!

The youth of the colony will cherish the memory of this day. They, if spared for the term of human life, will see still greater organic changes. They will see the colony expand into a nation. A few troops multiplied into an army, the Government raised into a federal State. Perhaps still united to England by some silken thread. Perhaps rallying round her as a political support. Never we hope her enemy, or the friend of her enemies. What a stimulus to study, to noble ambition, to the close examination of the just principles of government, and the rights of mankind! We see in one part of America, a great nation, bearing to every land the evidences of moral and political affinity with England. We see in another, wretched Republics, ever torn by anarchy, ever defiled by blood, with whom liberty is but the shrieks and capers of an unhanded madman. Will Australia improve upon the pattern of the North, or follow the footsteps of the South? The notion once often inculcated on Australian youth was that Government is a thing not only to be watched, but to be despised—not only to be called to account, but to be opposed and abhorred. It is not by such a training that patriots are to be formed; but boastful, flaunting, and bitter demagogues, who become the opprobrium and tyrants of their country.

Not such patriots will Australia rear if the warm wishes of her friends prevail—who, with deep sympathy and hope, not without some misgiving, will follow the ceremonies of this day.

LEAVING aside for to-day all querulous carping at particular parts of the Constitution to which exception may be taken, and looking only at its fundamental characteristics, we cannot fail to hail its inauguration as an event rich with promise. No man is contented that his affairs should be looked after by another when he is competent and willing to see to them himself. It is the same with nations—and these colonies are young nations. Enforced tutelage, long after the proper age for tutelage is passed, is irksome and degrading. Experience has sufficiently shown how impossible it is for a power in London to form a correct judgment of what is expedient in Australia, and what miserable results follow from the attempt to govern at so great a distance with no better guide to go by than that furnished in official despatches. Nor is even the maladministration of affairs the sole evil, or the worst evil, that results from a condition of political subserviency. If the difficulties of distance could all be got over, if the authorities at Downing-street could, by some miraculous process, be made as fully acquainted with all the circumstances affecting each particular measure as persons are living on the spot, we should still be discontented at being governed, and should still claim to be allowed to govern ourselves. And rightly so too. The discontent would be not only reasonable but an indication of a proper spirit. Freedom is the acquired possession of British subjects, and is no more to be parted with to bureaucratic despots than to foreign tyrants. No nation, no colony can be thoroughly free which is not self-governed. Without that there can be no proper development of public spirit, no attachment generated to the institutions of the State, no stimulus given to an honourable political ambition. There may be men, but there will be no citizens. Commerce may hold society together, but there will be no bond of patriotism to give unity and individuality to the whole. A rich community might grow up under foreign patronage and control, but never a nation. Before men can combine together, proud of their country, proud of its institutions, proud of its laws—before they will be ready to stand by it in adversity or defend it from assault, they must feel that it is really theirs—their own absolute possession, over which no other power has a higher control.

This patriotic and national feeling the New Constitution is calculated to arouse. It calls us all to the highest duties of citizenship, and confers upon us its full privileges. The subordination to the parent State exists only with things Imperial. With regard to the internal administration of the colony's affairs we are independent. The colonists of New South Wales may make what they please out of the colony. They may adopt whatever system of law, of police, of government, of taxation that they like. They may make any new experiments and develop any new line of policy that they may think adapted to their circumstances. On themselves entirely rests the duty of directing the course of Government. Their own will be the glory of success—their own the disgrace and disaster of failure.

The rejoicings of to-day must be tempered by a sense of felt responsibility. If the colonists have new privileges, they have also therewith new duties. For weal or for woe they are made the arbiters of their own destinies, and it is at their peril that they neglect the obligations so devolved on them. The colony expects every man to do his duty—and to do more duty than he has hitherto done. Each man must play his part. Every one who is within the pale of the Constitution must vindicate his moral right to be there by fulfilling the duties of his citizenship. The same duties will not devolve upon all alike, but the same spirit should animate all. Let each man feel henceforth that he separately and individually has his duties to the State to perform, for the honest performance of which he is responsible to his own conscience. Let him aim, therefore, to be manly, upright, and independent—to think for himself, and to dare to utter what he thinks—to be the slave of no clique, the victim of no party—to give his best powers of thought to the consideration of political questions, and his best help to further what he believes to be right policy.

There is a special claim now on the best men of the community to come forward and exert their abilities to the utmost. Let there be no timid and selfish shrinking from the duties and troubles that self-government imposes. In a colony like this there can be no *otium cum dignitate* for those who have health, leisure, and ability to take a useful part in public affairs. It is a common reproach to popular institutions that the fittest men to govern are repelled from taking their natural position, and that offices of influence and honor fall, consequently, into the hands of inferior but more pushing men, to the great detriment of the public service. Let us hope that in this colony the charge will be falsified. No doubt, there is much that is unpleasant in political life to a man of shy temperament and retired habits—much that is ungenial to his feelings, and at variance with his taste. But every man owes his duty to the State, and no one can honestly excuse himself from its performance because it jars a little with his inclinations. It will be an evil day for the colony if ever we see the best men standing aloof, while second and third rate politicians scramble for place and power. Let us have the right men in the right places. "Government by the wisest"—that is the true aristocracy, the only one that is possible or desirable here.

THE cordial reception of the new organisation for extending Church of England Institutions must have gratified its authors. On such a night, an attendance could scarcely have been expected. Sufficient numbers were drawn together to start the scheme, and its future course and triumph must depend on its earnest, steady, and liberal support of the piety and intelligence of the Anglican communion.

We do not wonder that churches receiving thousands a-year from the State should be unwilling to renounce so large a revenue. We should question the right of a Bishop on his own opinion to relinquish such support. Interests have grown up; dependant families are looking to this resource; congregations accustomed to do nothing for themselves are yet unprepared to supply the wants of their ministers. Thus, any change should be introduced with caution and humanity. But whatever may be the opinions of statesmen respecting the State support *of all religions*, the moral sense and Christian principle of men who deem religion a *truth*—who look on faith as a reality—who have a conscience in their prayers, will revolt from setting up every abomination which may claim to be the worship of GOD.

We quote the following from an address delivered in London, in June last, by the LORD BISHOP OF MELBOURNE, who, whilst admitting that "good may come" from such a system, has put the common sentiment of thousands of earnest men in an unexceptionable form:—

As I have mentioned in my letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I was myself opposed to the principle of these grants; being of opinion that the Government of a country is not justified in appropriating the public money to the maintenance of various kinds of religion, of which, if one be true, one or more of the others must be fundamentally false. This placing of truth and falsehood upon the same level appeared to me wholly unjustifiable; and hence, if I had been called upon to choose, I should have preferred to struggle as best we could against our difficulties, rather than receive assistance upon such terms.

We have no argument with those who throw the blame of this unprincipled system from their own shoulders, while they demand its benefits; nor any with men who claim a right to tax their neighbours; but we expect at least some reverence for truth, as such, wherever religion is deemed anything higher and better than a system of police. We shall support to the utmost the rights of individuals, but it is quite time all denominations looked forward to the termination of a scheme which, if carried to its threatened consequences, will be a dishonour to the Christian name.

The discussion of this subject will, however, soon be forced on the community by parties who do not know when they are well off. Any extension of the evil will meet with strenuous resistance.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL, who took a part in the meeting, amongst many appropriate remarks, offered some which we think, coming from him, demand a passing notice. The following quotation will give his opinion on some questions of interest, beyond the pale of his own communion:—

The Bishop has stated it is not the object of the Society to adopt the voluntary system; on the contrary, I have seen in America the very great and serious evils arising from such a state of things. I should, therefore, be very sorry indeed to see the Church trust to such a state of things in this colony. I should look upon it as one of the greatest evils that could befall the Church. It is for that reason that this rule has been so framed. The principle of the voluntary system is this, that each congregation supports that church or clergyman to which for some particular reason it is attached, and it is at liberty to pay its clergymen little or much, as it pleases. This is highly prejudicial. Take, for instance: The clergyman, in the performance of his duty points out the evil of some particular vice, it may be drunkenness, or any other subject he may allude to. A member, or some members of the congregation, take it to themselves, and withdraw their subscriptions. This is one instance, and I have known many in America. It makes the clergyman the slave of his congregation, and deprives him of his usefulness. This being the case, I never will consent to give my aid to any such a scheme, as the adoption of the voluntary system. The scheme of having a Church fund was first introduced when the Free Church of Scotland took its rise, when, for reasons it is unnecessary for me here to enlarge upon, Dr. Chalmers seceded from the Scotch Church.

We beg to assure the GOVERNOR-GENERAL that he totally misunderstands the voluntary principle, so called. Its advocates never dreamed that it requires the dependance of a particular minister on a particular congregation. The method of collecting and appropriating money has never been in question; but the opinion of the Voluntaries, so called, is this—that "you have no right to take my money by force to support either your religion or mine." That is the whole controversy, so far as the discussion lies between the people and the State, and the Churches in their relations to each other: It is the doctrine of equity and common sense. Whether each congregation should mainly or entirely support its own ministrations, whether this be against the Apostolic canon, "let him that is taught communicate with him that teacheth," are points which a newspaper cannot discuss. But those who disclaim with such vehemence against the dependance of the clergy on the people, might as well remember that, for three centuries they had no other—three centuries not the least glorious to Christian faith.

The remarks of his EXCELLENCY on the "slavery" of ministers supported by their people are sufficiently rude. There are at least 100 colonial congregations on this plan; but does Sir WILLIAM DENISON mean to say their ministers are less talented or devoted, or respected by their neighbours, than any other. The truth is these are old calumnies, which Sir WILLIAM DENISON ought to have traced before he repeated them. Such ministers and congregations are at least equal in all the outward virtues of Christianity, with ministers whose churches draw from the State; and who are supposed by the GOVERNOR, to be in a condition to treat the sinners of their congregations with proud independence, or savage defiance. Such comparisons are uncharitable and less defensible when it is recollected that to have any ministrations at all, it was necessary to take that course which Sir WILLIAM DENISON is pleased to insinuate makes ministers cringing, faithless, despicable slaves.

Sir WILLIAM DENISON refers to America. He, not like some others on the same subject, says nothing about slavery, but *drunkenness*, which surely gets as little quarter in America as in New South Wales. We should like to see our clergy taking action upon that subject. We might then compare the two systems. We have been lately told, with much ostentation, that slavery is supported in America by the Church, because the Church is dependant on the people. Well, when the Church was not dependant, what did the Church do?—what in America?—what in the West Indies? We know what the Church of even the first fourteen centuries did against slavery, often, to its immortal honour; but we never heard of a stipendiary State Church lifting up its voice against slavery in any shape.

There is, however, a protesting Christian party in America, and it is a notable fact—one which ought to be explained by those who say that slavery is the offspring and the ward of voluntaryism—*that* just in proportion as the system Sir WILLIAM DENISON denounces is developed, is the protest against slavery distinct and uncompromising. The Quakers and the Scotch Seceders, as a body, are against it, and have afforded examples of heroism which are rarely seen in modern Christianity. Other Churches have more or less consistently and firmly protested—their protests being, however, much less unanimous now than heretofore. Some have been silent. One Church only has ever taken high ground—*and kept it*—the Congregational. These people, true to the spirit of Christianity and liberty, have not overawed or constrained the consciences of their pastors, or ever given their sanction to slavery. On the contrary, they resolved at their conventions "that they will support such ministers only as shall so preach the Gospel as that it shall have its full effect in enlightening the moral sense in regard to slavery, and in bringing to pass the speedy abolition of that stupendous wrong, and that wherever a minister is not permitted so to preach he should, in accordance with the directions of Christ, 'depart out of the city.'" Mrs. STOWE'S "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" enters fully into the relations of the different denominations; to give her quotations would prove how little some care to understand the character of the bodies they are so ready to debase.

We should not have noticed such remarks had they fallen from a polemic; but when the GOVERNOR-GENERAL casts an implied reproach on some of our most able, useful, and respected citizens, it seems but fair to repel his imputations. It is really a pity that the denominations cannot confine themselves to the exposition of their own views. When they touch systems they do not understand, they descend to the injustice of caricature, and excite resentment and disgust.

To "Voluntaryism," meaning self-support, all Colonial Churches must come. Sir RICHARD BOURKE, who made a provision meant it to be temporary and he made it only because he deemed the social state of this colony peculiar and exceptional. What his views were may be seen from his despatches, from which we quote the following relating to Port Phillip then a part of this colony, but in different circumstances:—

I would also earnestly recommend that provision be made for the schools, in which the children of persons of different religious tenets may be instructed without distinction, on the plan now adopted in Ireland. The means of education being secured, I shall feel disposed to leave it to the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants to provide for churches and clergy. To aid all where the creeds are various seems impossible, and a partial distribution of the public funds appears nearly allied to injustice.—*Despatch of Sir Richard Bourke, respecting land in Port Phillip, October, 1835.*

We shall endeavour to protect vested rights and to prevent rash changes. A few years at most will alter the character of our population, and those who now reject a fair commutation, will have reason to regret that the golden opportunity for adjustment was lost.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A CIRCULAR, of which the following is a copy, giving the particulars of the arrangements to be observed in the interior of the Legislative Council Chamber, has been issued by the direction of the President:—

"The front row of seats, on each side of the Chamber, is reserved for Members of the Legislative Council.

"The cross benches, fronting the President's chair, are for Members of the Assembly.

"The seats on either side of the President are for members of the Governor-General's family, and suite, the metropolitan and other Bishops, the Consuls of foreign States, and heads of departments having admission tickets.

"The two back rows of seats, on each side, are for the families of Members of the Executive Council, of the Judges, and of Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

"All other places are for the public having admission tickets. Without a ticket no person will be admitted.

"Legislative Council Chamber,
"Sydney, 20th May, 1856."

In our advertising columns will be found notifications as to the obtaining of tickets of admission, the course to be taken by carriages, and other particulars connected with the opening ceremonial to take place this morning.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice DICKINSON, and a jury of four.

INCHES V. THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This was an action for the value of a horse said to have been entrusted to the company as common carriers, for delivery at Morpeth, and to have been lost by neglect. The defendants pleaded the general issue, and also denied having received the horse as alleged. Upon both these pleas issue was taken.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Meymott for the defendants.

The legal question in dispute was, whether or not there had been such a delivery to the company, of a horse which was subsequently lost or stolen, as to make them responsible for its value. The evidence as to facts was conflicting. The person who took the horse down for shipment on board of the Illalong, said that the mate of that vessel told him it was "all right," and that he left the animal virtually under the charge of that officer, or of the company's servants in general, tied to one of the posts under the shed. The mate, on the contrary, denied having taken *any* charge, direct or indirect, of the horse, declaring that (it being then early in the afternoon) he had told the groom to bring him again at six o'clock. There was an equal conflict of testimony upon many minor points. Freight had been paid for the horse of another gentleman, and that of the plaintiff substituted, as a matter of convenience, by arrangement; but the company, having no accommodation for horses, were not, it was averred, in the habit of taking any charge of them, as they did of goods placed in their export warehouse, until they were *actually* on board. A good deal of evidence was adduced in proof of this usage as being one invariably adhered to. It was contended, however, that by the payment of freight, the reference by the clerk to the mate, and the leaving of the horse on the wharf after pointing it out to the latter, there had clearly been such a receipt of the horse as made the defendants liable as common carriers for its safe keeping, especially as the plaintiff, and their customers in general, had no notice of any custom on the part of this company to require the continued attendance of a groom until the horse was shipped. As to the loss of the horse, there was no doubt. It was taken, or had strayed away between the time it was left on the wharf, and the departure of the steamer, for when plaintiff came to examine it was not on board. The animal was valued at from £60 to £70. After a good deal of correspondence, and attempts to recover the animal, its value had been claimed from the company.

His HONOR told the jury that, although in most cases proof of a want of ordinary care was necessary to render a person liable for the loss of property entrusted to him, in the case of a common carrier the law was different. Persons of this class were liable for all such losses, unless they were occasioned by circumstances wholly uncontrolable—such as the act of God or the Queen's enemies. The fact of the horse having been stolen would not amount to an answer to the present action. The question, however, was whether or not the defendant had *received* the horse. The contract was one to carry the horse safely from Sydney to Morpeth, and this being the case, the mere fact of placing the horse upon the defendant's premises would not render them responsible. There must either be a delivery on board the steamer, or a receipt of the animal by an officer having the necessary authority from the company. The mate would, in virtue of his employment, be empowered not merely to receive the horse on board, but to take charge of it on the wharf, with a view to its shipment. The plaintiff then would not be entitled to recover from the bare fact of the horse having been left in the company's shed, unless the jury should find that the mate had authority to direct, and had directed the leaving of the horse there—that there was some general custom to that effect, or that the plaintiff was induced to believe that the horse would be in safe keeping if thus left.

The jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £63.

There will be no sitting of the Court in any branch of its jurisdiction until Tuesday next—except by the Primary Judge, in Equity, for motions of course only, at ten this morning. The jurors who have been summoned for to-day need not therefore attend.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Samuel B. Legge, a second meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Henry Wilson, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £271 4s. 8d. were proved, and the official assignee reported. The insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture.

In the estate of Park and Strachan, an adjourned special meeting for examination. Two witnesses were examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 6th proximo.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of James W. Jackson, of George-street, Sydney, hairdresser, Mr. Justice Therry granted a rule *nisi*, returnable on the 31st instant, requiring Thomas Brown and Thomas Jackson, of Sydney, coach-builders, to appear and show cause why their estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 23.—James Kelly, single, 10. Frederic Lee, second, half-past 14. Edmund Smith, second, half-past 11, Michael John Russell, first, 12. William Povey, second, half-past 12. Howard H. M'Murdo, single, half past 1. Harris and Barlow, special, for proof of debts, 2. Hippolyte Aaronseau, single, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.—In consequence of the opening of the Parliament at noon, to-day, the Central Police Court will be opened at *nine*, instead of the usual hour of ten o'clock.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Thornton, Mr. Jones, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ross, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Hargraves, and Mr. Egan.

Fifteen persons, convicted of having been found intoxicated in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Margaret was charged by John Shea with having some days since stolen £8, his money; having heard that prisoner, who occupied a portion of his house, had changed a £5 note, he suspected her of having robbed him, and gave her into custody; Sergeant Lane, who had her in custody, searched her dwelling; he found no £5 note, but found a number of towels, a tablecloth, and a counterpane, which being marked "Sparkes," he suspected that they formed some of a bag of linen some time since stolen from the Royal Hotel. Mrs. Sparkes identified these as her property. The charge in respect of the money failed; and in regard to the towels, &c., their value having been sworn to be 15s., the prisoner having elected to be tried summarily, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of two months.

Sarah Montgomery, found guilty of having made use of obscene language on the Newtown road, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

John Barker and William Wheeler were on Friday last given into custody by John Holliwell, charged with having stolen from his person, at the house of Barker, the sum of £230 in sovereigns and bank notes. On Saturday, they were brought before Mr. Egan, and the prosecutor's evidence was taken, on which Wheeler was discharged from custody, and Barker remanded. The investigation was continued day after day, and a great number of witnesses examined for the defence. The inquiry continued throughout to-day, and resulted in Barker's committal to answer the charge at the Quarter Sessions, but allowed bail. Mr. Egan, in committing the prisoner, said that during his ten years' experience on the Bench no case had come before him in which the depositions of the many witnesses were so widely different from each other. On the deposition of the prosecutor, however, he had no alternative but to commit the prisoner to take his trial. Justice to both parties requires that the depositions of the witnesses should not appear in print until the case shall have been submitted to the consideration of a jury. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Moffatt; the defence by Messrs. W. Roberts and Shuttleworth.

Joseph Coquelin, of Campbell-street, publican, appeared on summons to answer a complaint by Inspector Read for having, on the night of Sunday, the 11th instant, refused to admit Inspector Armstrong, who demanded admittance; both defendant and his wife saw and heard the inspector, and, instead of admitting him, slammed-to the door and fastened it. Guilty: to pay a penalty of 40s., with 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned for seven days.

John Paine and Thomas Paine were charged with having, on the 27th April, at George's River, without reasonable or probable cause, assaulted one Duncan Taylor, and falsely imprisoned him. Mr. Martin conducted the case for the complainant, and called Duncan Taylor, who deposed that he and a man named Baggs, in the employ of Mr. George Morris, of George's River, were at work in the bush, when the two defendants came up to them; Thomas Paine asked witness how long since he had left the Pith, to which he said that he was never in the army; he went away a distance of abut 200 yards, and commenced loading a cart, when he heard an exclamation from Baggs, and turning round he saw defendant handcuffing him, which done they brought him towards witness, and coming up offered to handcuff him; he told them not to do it—that if they had any charge against him he would go quietly with them—and they desisted; they (complainant and Baggs) both told defendants that they had never been in the army—that they arrived in the colony in the early part of last year, under agreement to serve Government in the Surveyor-General's department for three years—and that they were discharged in August following, Government not requiring their services; and that since that period they had been in the employ of Mr. Morris, to whom they referred the defendants; on the way to Morris' house they saw at some distance a man named John Thomas, who had been a few days in the same employ, and Baggs called out to him "Look out Jack"; Jack ran off, and Baggs said to the defendants, "That is Jack—the man you want, and not us"; arrived at Morris's, he told the defendants that witness and Baggs were not deserters from the regiment, and offered to become bound for their appearance before the Court; defendants produced no warrant, nor any description of persons alleged to have deserted the regiment; they were then conducted to Liverpool, at which place they arrived about 10 o'clock at night; that was on Saturday; they were locked up until Monday, when they were remanded; again locked up; on Tuesday morning were handcuffed together and marched like felons to Parramatta; were conducted thence to Sydney, paraded handcuffed through the streets to Victoria Barracks, where they were disowned, and then to the police office, when they were discharged out of custody by the Superintendent of Police: while in custody they were allowed 1 lb. of bread per diem, and as much water as they liked, but, having money, they procured other provisions for themselves; they were in custody three days and two nights. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed. Mr. Redman appeared for the defendants.

The next was Arthur Baggs v. John Paine and Thomas Paine. The evidence was the same in this as in the last case, and with the same result—Committed for trial. Bail allowed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Captain Darley, J.P.

William Fox, and Martin Brady, and George Mitchell were convicted of drunkenness in the streets, and were sentenced to pay the usual fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned for 24 hours.

Francis Blake, a seaman belonging to the ship Star of Peace, was convicted of drunkenness and using obscene language in Cumberland-street. Ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or be imprisoned for 24 hours. Catherine Willis, an old offender, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

John Wright, who described himself as a journeyman baker resident in Brougham-place, was placed in the dock, charged with having been concerned, with two others (who have been committed to take their trial), in burglariously breaking open the premises of Joseph Evans, of Lower George-street, watchmaker, and jeweller, and having stolen therefrom on the 5th instant, property consisting of watches, clocks, and jewellery to the value of £40, and also of being concerned in burglariously entering the house of Matthew Dawson, also a watchmaker and jeweller, and stealing therefrom several watches on the same day, viz., the 5th instant. It appeared from the evidence that one day last week, Sergeant Elliott saw James Proctor, the proprietor of the Basketmaker's Arms, Chippendale, who is under committal to take his trial for robbery, and who was just released on bail, in the Rose of Australia public-house, in close conversation with the landlord; he went in and asked Mr. Newland (the landlord), what Proctor wanted of him, and he showed him (the sergeant) some papers left in his charge by Proctor which he (Proctor) had brought from Bland (one of the parties committed for the burglary on the premises of Mr. Dawson). From certain information contained in those papers it appeared the prisoner, now before the Court, was a party to this robbery. The sergeant, therefore, sought him for some time, though unsuccessfully, but eventually found a man answering the description; prisoner had been committed in the name of Johnson, for a burglary at Bennett's, a grocer in George-street: he, the sergeant, went to the cell, and identified the prisoner as John Wright, and brought him up on this charge. Evidence was produced showing that the prisoner was in company with the men already committed, on the night of the robbery, and that he had been seen, under suspicious circumstances, lounging about in the neighbourhood of Mr. Dawson's house. Other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was of an indirect and unimportant character. The Bench having cautioned the prisoner as to any statement he might make in the usual manner, committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Court, to be holden on the 2nd June.

George Hyde was convicted of having assaulted Mary Ann Lewis, and fined 20s. and costs 4s. 6d.

Peter Johnson, keeper of a licensed lodging-house for seamen in Sussex-street, was convicted of harbouring a seaman who had deserted from the Ashburton, and ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs, in default of immediate payment to be imprisoned for seven days.

Alfred King, captain of the ship Ashburton, and James Donald, captain of the Walter Hood, for neglecting to have a watch kept on board their respective vessels, were each ordered to pay a penalty of 10s. and costs.

F. P. Jaski, captain of a Dutch ship, and J. O. Barclay, master of an American barque, both lying in the harbour, were convicted of neglecting to keep a constant bright light exhibited at the mast-head of their respective ships whilst in the fairway, and ordered to pay a fine of 20s.

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ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Book Debts, Farm near Bulli, Wollongong District; Land, Waterloo Estate; Two Unfinished Stone Cottages at Upper Paddington; Allotment at Bligh-terrace, Newtown; Family Residence at Ballater, Cook's River; House, Liverpool-road, near Ashfield Station; Land, at Botany Bay, Port Hacking, George's River, Woolewarre Bay, Toura Point; Small Farms in the Village of Canterbury.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, Nail Brushes, Side, Braid, Jenny Lind, Dandriff, Bastard, Dressing Combs; at the Grafton Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Damaged Bread and Flour.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Furniture Sale Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Tunbridge Wells Ware, Musical Instruments; at 11 o'clock, Drawing-room and Dining-room Suites, Wardrobes, Loo and Pembroke Tables, What-nots, Sideboards, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Shower Bath, &c.

MR. J. T. RYAN.—At Mr. James Lander's Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek, at 12 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. WATT AND HENDERSON.—At the Australian Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Phaeton, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, SEN., AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sailing Brig Swiss Boy, built of Oak, Copper and Copper Fastened, with Spars, Rigging, Sails, &c.; and the Brig Gratia, with Stores, Sails, and Gear.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery for the approaching Season, Damaged Blankets, Shirtings, Twills.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, outfitters, and others to their sale of damaged goods and general drapery this day and to-morrow, at their rooms, Pitt-street, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—The photographic views now in course of exhibition at Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke's are undoubtedly superior specimens of art, but to the general observer their chief merit will consist in the deep and hallowed associations which they are calculated to awaken. There is hardly a light or a shadow in the whole which does not suggest a train of thought fraught with the most important reminiscences, both as regards the natural decay of human works and the mortality of human nature. Looking at the group of pictures as a whole, the first thing that strikes one in the vivid delineation presented is the apparent struggle for pre-eminence between the productive and destructive powers of art and science. On the one hand we behold immense piles of buildings and fortifications, in which are exhausted all the treasures of science and human skill, whilst on the other we behold these magnificent fabrics razed to the ground or so mutilated as to leave nothing but the inference that they once existed, and the moral that all things earthly are subject to dissolution. As we stated in a former notice, the collection comprises about 200 different views, of which nearly fifty are illustrations of scenes in the Crimea. The most interesting, though, perhaps, not the most artistic, are those which exhibit the destruction of Sebastopol on the occasion of its downfall. Having been taken on the spot by the daguerrean process—the views, though extremely simple in themselves, possess a value on account of their accurate delineation of objects as they really existed, which no ordinary artistic colouring or imagination could possibly impart. There is another quality for which they are remarkable, and that is the multitude of incidents and subjects which they comprehend in a comparatively small space, all of which are depicted with a faithfulness and nicety of disposition, which nothing but nature itself can equal. The views of the Crimea are taken on paper, from what is called collodion negative, and they are therefore simply accurate copies of the original daguerreotype likenesses. The other photographs are done by what is called the wax-paper process, the principle being much the same as in the former case. In both instances, the operation is performed by a chemical agency acted upon by the sun. The following will probably be regarded as among the most interesting of the collection, not so much, perhaps, on account of their artistic excellence, as in consideration of the important events to which they refer:—First, a view of the interior of the Redan at Sebastopol, showing the enormous character of its fortifications and the peculiar difficulties which the allies had to contend with in assailing it; third, the breach of the Redan where the great struggle took place on the occasion of the final assault upon Sebastopol; fourth, the bomb-proof hut of the Russian general in the Redan, from whence he could command a view of the whole of the town and fortifications; fifth, the interior of the Malakoff Battery with its gigantic walls and almost impregnable gabions and fascines, the greater portion of the tower, however, and other prominent parts of the fortifications being raised to the ground; sixth, a part of the Barrack Battery, showing the mantelettes for protecting the Russian gunners from the deadly effects of the rifle. These mantelettes are composed of thick rope, and form a sort of screen over every gun. The seventh shows the remains of the Malakoff tower, with the telegraph erected by the French. A bombshell is visible, imbedded in the wall, which fortunately did not explode, otherwise it would have blown up the French magazine. The eighth is a panoramic view of Sebastopol, taken from the hut of the Russian general in the Redan. Ten shews the Sailors' Battery; and eleven, the English trenches, with the Malakhoff in the distance. Twelve, which is a very striking picture, represents the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Sebastopol. Thirteen pourtrays the Monastery of St. George, now used by the French as an hospital. The fourteenth is a panorama of Sebastopol, taken from the Malakoff, shewing the city, dockyard buildings, forts Nicholas, Constantine, Paul, and Michael, the Karabelnaia suburb, and north side of Sebastopol. The sixteenth gives the interior of the Mamelon Vert, at which the French were repulsed on the occasion of their first assault. The seventeenth, a very impressive view, discovers the Woronzoff Ravine, the road to the trenches called the "valley of the shadow of death," and near the top the "ovens," latterly used as powder magazines. The eighteenth displays the interior of the battery with the pivot guns, commanding the Woronzoff Ravine; and the nineteenth shows the market place of Kadikoi, with the railway visible on the left side. Then there are several others, representing in a striking manner the encampments, hospitals, and minor batteries, together with many other interesting scenes connected with the seat of war. Among the best and most interesting of these, although calculated to awaken sorrowful reflections, is the picture of the burial-ground on Cathcart-hill, wherein are deposited the bones of many of our most gallant and distinguished warriors. The tombstones, as well as the locality generally, are depicted with remarkable vividness, so much so indeed that the inscriptions may in some places be read without the aid of a glass. The following are the names exhibited:—Major Henry G. Wynne, 68th Light Infantry; H. T. Twysden, Esq., 63rd Regiment; Lieutenant W. H. Dowling, 20th Regiment; J. H. Clutterbuck; Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Swyny, Lieutenant G. C. W. Curtois, Lieutenant Carr, Lieutenant Stone, 55th Regiment; Captain E. Stanley; Captain Kinnaird; Captain B. N. Harrison; Major Thomas Davis; General Sir George Cathcart; Captain A. A. Cartwright; Captain Sir Robert Newman, &c. The remainder of the photographs are chiefly representations of celebrated places in Constantinople, England, and various other countries. In artistic effect they appear to us superior to those of the Crimea, especially the views of Windsor, Oxford, Canterbury, &c. To use an old phrase, however, the real beauties of these pictures must be seen to be appreciated. Among the more remarkable items in the collection are two microscopic views of the Paris Exhibition. Each occupies only one-sixteenth of a square inch, and although undistinguishable by the naked eye, they are most perfect and beautiful pictures when viewed through a microscope. They are magnified to the extent of about three inches square.

CHINESE OPIUM SMOKING.—The missionary to the Chinese (Mr. Young) in his last monthly report stated the following facts:—"From a little circumstance that occurred, we found out that the man was an opium smoker. We asked him what sum of money he daily expended in opium. He said two shillings. How often did he smoke it? Twice a day. Could he not do without it one single day? No; it was not possible. The cravings for it was so intense. How long had he been addicted to the use of it? More than twenty years. We then reckoned up what the drug would cost him a year, at the rate he was expending upon it per day, and mentioned the sum to him. He admitted that opium smoking was an expensive indulgence, and withal ruinous to the constitution, and expressed a wish to leave off the habit. We asked him whether if any anti-opium medicine were given him he would take it. He said, yes; if it did not produce any uncomfortable sensations, for he was too far advanced in years to submit to any experimenting on his frail constitution with new medical prescriptions. I pitied the man, and think his case a hopeless one. His appearance was extremely sallow, and his person emaciated. The habit of opium smoking is, I fear, becoming more prevalent every day. Many of the Chinese spend a large portion of their hard earnings in purchasing the noxious drug. Not a few, I imagine, with all their intense desire to revisit their homes in China will be unable to do so. Opium bids fair to swallow up the whole of their fortunes and to leave them to pine in poverty on these distant shores."—*Age.*

THE RANDLE TESTIMONIAL.—On Tuesday evening a large number of the friends and admirers of Mr. William Randle, chiefly those engaged in the extensive public works carried on by that gentleman, entertained him at a sumptuous dinner provided by them in the saloon of the French Cafe, George-street, the more immediate object being to present Mr. Randle with the handsome testimonial, the full description of which we gave in a former issue. The entertainment was a very magnificent one, the wines and viands being of the best possible description, and the ability and desire to test them being hardly less so. After the usual toasts had been drank and responded to, Mr. Wright, contractor for the Hunter River line of railway, proposed Mr. Randle's health, as the guest of the evening, in a pertinent and excellent speech, and in doing so, performed that part of the ceremony known by the name—presentation. Mr. Randle, who was evidently much pleased with the handsome mark of spontaneous generosity and esteem with which he had been presented by those engaged in his employ, returned thanks, in a few remarks, not more commendable for the feeling of gratitude and regard which they displayed than they were noticeable for the appropriateness of the language and the high sense of relationship which should always subsist between the employer and the employed. In the course of his speech he passed a high compliment upon all those engaged in his service, and attributed much of his success as a contractor to the energy, ability, and skill which they had evinced in carrying out railway enterprise, and other important public matters with which he had had the good fortune to be connected. The party broke up at a late hour, evidently highly pleased with the entertainment.

BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—It may be well to remind our readers that this is the day fixed on by the Ladies' Committee for holding a Bazaar in the Botanical Gardens for the benefit of the above-named excellent charity, and that the gates will be open at noon for the admission of visitors. Should the day prove fine, it is hoped that the citizens generally will give satisfactory evidence of the interest they feel in the prosperity of this benevolent institution by liberally patronising the fancy fair so considerately got up by its lady friends and patrons. To every one at all conversant with the objects and operations of this school it will commend itself; and the more they become known the greater will be the desire to increase the sphere of its usefulness. Colonel Bloomfield and the officers of the regiment under his command have kindly allowed the fine band of the 11th to be present.

COURT OF REQUESTS, £30 JURISDICTION.—This Court will open this morning, *pro forma*, at 10 o'clock, and, in consequence of the opening of the New Parliament, adjourn until the same hour on the following day. There are 149 causes on the paper, 77 of which are deferred.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MAY 21.—A very horrible discovery was made here yesterday forenoon, the painful interest excited by which is much increased by the mystery which yet attaches to it. Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock the body of a male infant, deprived of arms and legs, was found in a street leading to, and adjoining the Queen's Wharf, along which, as is usual at that hour, a number of persons were then passing to meet the down river steamers touching at the wharf, on their way to Sydney. The remains were immediately removed to the dead house at the hospital, and an inquest was held on them in the evening, when the following was shown in evidence:—Mr. Ewan M'Pherson said that on going down to the wharf, between ten and eleven o'clock, he saw a dog scraping a hole in the ground by the pilot boat crew's hut; having passed on for a short distance, he turned round to observe more particularly what the dog was doing, when he saw him take something out of the hole, which he then supposed was a piece of meat he had buried there; he was returning towards the dog when he heard a voice say "there was a dog with the body of a child," and on looking again, he found it to be the same substance as the dog had taken from the hole, and which he had not recognized as a body at first, in consequence of its being without limbs; about five minutes had elapsed from the time he had seen the dog until he had returned to the spot, during which the dog had not had time to have eaten the limbs; the hole was on the surface of the road, about fifteen or twenty feet above high water mark. Mr. W. T. Boyce said that at the time already named, on passing near the Government boat shed, he had discovered a large dog with the body of a child in its mouth; he immediately told one of those present to protect the remains, and went himself for the police; there was a hole in the soil about forty feet from the body; the hole appeared to have been scratched by the dog; the dog did not appear to have been eating the body, but, apparently, playing with it. Doctor Bowker said he had made an examination of the body, which was that of a full grown male infant; putridity had very considerably advanced; the legs and arms had been removed—the legs about a couple of inches below the hip joint; the stumps did not appear as if cut, but as if broken; there was no appearance of extravasated blood, so that it seemed as if the thighs had been removed after death; the arms were removed close to the body; the separation at the thighs was not so smooth as if they had been removed by a knife, and, apparently, not so rough as if they had been gnawed away; on dividing the scalp, there appeared a considerable effusion of blood over the fore part of the head, between the bone and the scalp; this, from the blood being so loosely coagulated, seemed to have been the effect of violence during life; it might have been caused by blows from a blunt instrument, or from a fall on some hard substance, or during birth. The doctor then described the other appearances exhibited on his examination, and said that the child seemed to have been newly born; but that although the lungs had floated in water, it was not conclusive that the child had breathed, as putridity would produce the same effect—the latter had advanced so far as to render it doubtful, and might have been in progress for a week or ten days, or even for a fortnight, according to the influences of the weather. The jury returned a verdict of found dead, but how death had been produced there was no evidence to show. The police are endeavouring to trace the circumstances connected with this revolting affair.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Curiosity having led me to drop in at these resorts for play, at various hours of the day and night, I have been astonished to observe the numbers who frequent them. Mechanics and labouring men are not their only customers, for tradesmen's sons and seeming gentlemen may be seen squandering not only their time, but their money during working hours. True, drinking is not allowed, yet money is liberally thrown away in gaming—bets, at times, running to a pretty high figure. Such houses *may* be within the limits of the law, yet morality is hazarded by their existence. Surely, Sir, in these days of social progress, when well-disposed philanthropic citizens are striving to raise the masses to a higher intellectual standard, it would be well that some means could be devised to win young men to other places of resort than bowling alleys, whose frequenters are mostly the rising manhood of our city. It must not be supposed that I am advocate for "all work and no play." Yet it does seem to me that many less objectionable and inconceivably less costly pastimes might be introduced amongst us—gambling in all its shapes and forms being alike ruinous to mind, body, and estate,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W.

TO YOUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I, as a constant reader of the papers, often have the pleasure of perusing your letters setting forth in most cases the inadequate supply of Police, and the impunity with which crime is committed among you—the truth of which I too can testify to, having visited most of the stations from the junction of the Darling River to the Balonne and Dawson; but you are far away and thinly settled, what do you think of this state of things close to head quarters? There is a suburb to Sydney, and one of its handsomest ones, called Balmain, about a mile and a half in length, containing 700 or 800 houses; a dry dock, the only one south of the Line, built at a cost of £100,000, with its extensive workshops; many building yards, stores, shops, and public-houses, in this place, but there has been no attempt to make a road of any kind, street, or gutter. There is no postal delivery at the houses, no attempt at lighting the *rows* of buildings; the ferrys, instead of being controlled by the authorities, are scrambled for by private individuals; and to keep order, and prevent the interesting Tasmanian specimens from murdering the peaceful inhabitants in their beds, there are stationed usually two members of the city police, and sometimes we have three, but this is seldom. I know you will have some difficulty in believing this, but it is strictly true. About 3000 souls, and many thousands pounds' worth of property are trusting to the care of two men. They are undoubtedly good men, and civil men withal, but I humbly suggest to you, gentlemen, and to our Government, the necessity of sending us an inspector and some eight men at least. When you smoke your pipes under the shadow of your box-bark, away from extortionate landlords and other vermin that trouble us, reflect that there are places in the colony equally neglected as your own, with less excuse for it.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Balmain, 20th May, 1856.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Commercial News, of 23rd April.)

LAST week we stated that a small specimen of gold, procured at no great distance from Kojonup, had been brought into town. We did not attach much importance to the circumstance, as it has long been known that specimens of quartz containing minute quantities of the precious metal, have been discovered within the limits of this territory, and the sample exhibited by Mr. Chipper was not considered superior to others previously collected and submitted to view.

Since then another piece of quartz has been picked up, and in a more favourable locality, at a distance, we believe, of not more than fourteen or fifteen miles from Freemantle. It is of a richer description than any which has hitherto been found, containing (the specimen was not a large one) gold to the value of several shillings. The first discovery did not create any stir, the second has, however, caused more commotion, and the probability of its being the precursor of a prolific gold-field has become the main topic of conversation during the past few days.

A subject which commands the attention of the colonists, necessarily engages that of the press, and we purpose, thus early, to offer a few remarks upon the discovery of gold in large quantities in connexion with the advancement and general welfare of this province. We say in large quantities, because it is only as a considerable article of export that it will exert a beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the colony. Not that we anticipate any very great evil from its discovery in lesser quantities, as people are now more settled than in the bygone days of the gold-fever, and would, in general, be loath to abandon a certainty for an uncertainty, and therefore we would be spared the disorganization which might otherwise have resulted, but because the presence of an export which would cost more to bring it to the market than it was worth, would not really benefit the colony.

Our great drawback has hitherto been the absence of exports; we have been entirely dependent upon the home Government for support, and the slightest change in the monetary arrangements of the parent state, with reference to Western Australia is sufficient to cause the greatest alarm, to create the most serious depression, and to foster the unsettled state of public feeling so adverse to the prosperity of any country. By the discovery of an extensive gold field these adverse circumstances would be overcome; we should then possess an export of the highest order, and one not liable to fluctuations in value to any considerable extent, its average market price being susceptible of easy and certain calculation.

That such an event as the discovery of gold should not, as an immediate consequence, disarrange, if not subvert, the existing order of things, that it may not temporarily affect our social prosperity, we are not in a position to deny, but, at the same time, we cannot but congratulate ourselves, should we really become possessors of such an export, that the discovery of gold should have occurred at the present time; for had it been made earlier, when the adjoining colonies were in a state of excitement bordering upon madness, in consequence of the recently-found gold fields, this, as a non-producing corn country, and without any prospect of immediate supplies from without, would have been in a pitiable position; whereas now we need be under no apprehension as to the supply of food—South Australia produces more largely than ever, Victoria is nearly able to feed her vastly increased and increasing population, New South Wales is in a similar position, Tasmania possesses a surplus, the markets of California are full to overflowing, and so far from becoming a competitor, as she was, with the Australian colonies for the purchase of foreign grain, she can now furnish other countries, and South America is still the granary from whence immense quantities of bread-stuffs can be procured. Did, on the other hand, such an occurrence take place some years hence, the probability is that our convict population would be increased to such a degree as to involve us to a greater extent than at present in the evils necessarily consequent upon the discovery of gold in a penal settlement.

Allowing, however, thus much in our favour, we cannot, as we before stated, but admit that a certain amount of disorder will be one of the first results, disorder whose lesser or greater extent will depend upon the measures taken by the local government to meet the altered circumstances of the colony. Here again we should not be in such jeopardy as were our neighbours, for we have the benefit of their experience, and have been long prepared for the change, In 1854, when the probability of gold being found in Western Australia was much debated, the Council deemed it incumbent upon them to provide for such a contingency, and passed an Ordinance "to provide for the preservation of order in case of any discovery of gold in Western Australia." This piece of legislation conferred upon the Governor and his Executive Council the power, for the space of three months, if not previously rescinded by the Legislative Council, to make regulations concerning gold-fields, licenses (the system of licenses has since been exploded, and an export duty adopted in lieu, and all matters of police connected therewith. These powers did not permit any interference with private property so long as the proprietors or their agents were resident in the colony, and in case of absence, their lands were subjected to the same regulations as Crown lands, the proprietors thereof, when found, being entitled to half the amount of fees obtainable for permission to dig on their estates. The Ordinance, moreover, gave the Governor power to cancel wholly, or in part, any pastoral leases over gold-fields, granting the lessee reasonable compensation, and also to appoint Commissioners and other officers for the purpose of carrying into effect the regulations framed in accordance with the act. Should circumstances arise to render legislative interference necessary, it will doubtless be considered advisable, by a less vague and indefinite enactment, to provide for the proper management of affairs consequent upon the discovery of gold, and the working of any gold field.

With reference to the effect of such discoveries upon our relations with the parent state, in connection with the convicts, it will be time enough to discuss that matter when we are enabled to ascertain our chances, if any, of success as a gold exporting country; in the meantime we shall merely state that we must look for ultimate prosperity to the natural products of the colony, and not to any adventitious aid from without.

A few days will determine how far the sanguine expectations of many are borne out, but whether the result be favourable or unfavourable, we shall not consider our attempt to place the matter prominently before the colonists and the Government to be altogether useless. It is better for us to be prepared for an event which, however uncertain, may arise at any moment, than to suffer in the slightest degree from the disorders which degenerated into anarchy in California, and into insurrection in Victoria.

LAW LANGUAGE.

(From the Spectator, February 2)

IN giving judgment on a case of vital importance to a gentleman whom the law excludes from redress, the Master of the Rolls ascribed the failure of justice to "the gross, inexcusable, and reiterated blunders of the professors of the law." This is startling censure; but is it warranted? The evil is unquestionable; the subject is of an importance that cannot be exaggerated; but perhaps, if we look a little deeper into it, we shall find that the judge has not put the saddle upon the right horse in casting such unmeasured censure upon respectable practitioners of the law.

The object of the suit was to establish the will of Ann Walker, the wife of Captain James Robertson, who took her name in marrying her property as well as herself. Mrs. Walker derived her property from two sources, part being taken under the will of a relative. This latter property was vested in trustees, to such uses as the husband and wife might appoint; in default of appointment during their joint lives, and after the decease of the survivor, the property would go to the first and other sons of the marriage in tail male, with remainder to daughters equally, and then successively over in tail male to various persons named. The other property was to go to such children of the marriage as the husband or wife might by deed appoint, and, in default of such appointment, then as the survivor might by his will appoint. Now the nature of these settlements is clear. The husband and wife desired to enjoy their property during life, and to leave it as an entailed estate to the eldest surviving son, if there should be such, with remainder to their daughters; and in default of any issue, then as an entailed estate to certain other persons; the other property was left for the use of the children entailed or otherwise, with greater freedom in the survivor to bequeath by will. There is no difficulty in understanding these intentions; and a man of good education, of a clear logical mind, with a proper command of the English language, could easily describe such a distinction of the property as would be quite intelligible to persons of sense, and binding upon their moral responsibility. The existing practice of the law, however, demands that every direction shall be absolute in its definitions and in its interpretations; and hence a practice has arisen of providing for every possible contingency, specifically pointed out and defined in terms sought to guard against all misconception or perversion. A priori, we might say that it is nearly impossible for the human mind to take into account all contingencies, and the experience of the whole legal profession confirms us in this a priori conclusion based upon human nature. Here is a profession whose business it is to call to mind every conceivable contingency, yet so incorrigible is the tendency to fasten upon prominent ideas, and to overlook the collateral or interstitial ideas, that flaws by omission are constantly occurring.

Soon after the marriage of Captain Robertson and Miss Walker, a lawyer discovered that there was no limitation in favour of all the issue of the marriage generally. If, for example, there had been a son who should have died without leaving male issue but leaving daughters, then such daughters could not have taken under the settlement: also, that in the event of their being no issue of the marriage, no power was reserved to Mrs. Walker to make over the estates which she did not derive under the will of her brother. A new deed was executed in 1825 to cure these defects; and two years later Mrs. Walker made a will by which she devised property at Gilgarran in Cumberland. Thirteen years later still, the solicitor of the couple discovered a new error in the deed of 1825, by which there was no trust to the use of Captain and Mrs. Walker during their lives; and a new deed was executed in October, 1840. Mrs. Walker died in December, 1854 without issue, and without having made any other will; and certain parties under the original settlement contended that the appointment under the will of 1827 having failed, the estates must go by the deeds in default of appointment, and Captain Walker, the husband, must therefore be dispossessed. This was the position of the case down to last Tuesday, when the Master of the Rolls gave his decision. He had delayed his judgment for many weeks in hopes that he might find some authority to justify him in dealing out justice; but all is defeated by what he pronounces to be "the gross, inexcusable, and reiterated blunders of the professors of the law."

Sir John Romilly afterwards amends this statement, more in accordance, we think, with truth. He still calls the cause of failure "the blunders of the professors of the law, and the pitfalls of the law itself." The pitfall is not so much in the law or in any blunders or neglects of the professors of the law, but in the false principle which regulates the construction and language of legal instruments. We have already shown that it is scarcely possible for the human mind to review all possible varieties of contingency following from a particular arrangement: the specific arrangement, and the general class of consequences which it is obviously, logically, and necessarily understood to involve, can easily be defined; and cases occur continually. We can hardly mention a more striking instance than the instructions given to a plenipotentiary, or to a military commander, where the consequences must be most momentous to great numbers of people, to nations, perhaps to mankind at large. If a government instructing a plenipotentiary, or a military commander, attempted to enumerate every possible contingency that the plenipotentiary or commander might encounter, the result must be, that the high agent would be arrested at some point in his progress by encountering contingency not included in his instructions. It is the same with these legal instructions. Here, for sixteen years the lawyers of Captain and Mrs. Walker were looking out for some contingency not contemplated by their clients: they touched up the arrangement from time to time; twenty years passed over, and at last the very simple, natural, laudable, and intelligible arrangement, is defeated by the occurrence of an unenumerated contingency. Can any principle of law be more silly—more Chinese?

It is a minor but a more prolific source of impotence in these instruments, that they assume language to possess an accuracy and a completeness which do not belong to it. But the mistake does not result only in missing the desire for accuracy—it positively causes inaccuracy. If we take it for granted, once for all, that language is not capable of absolute precision—if we use terms that are sufficiently significant, and leave them subject to the judicial or administrative interpretation at the time of execution, we do all that can be done by language. Lawyers strive to do more: they attempt to complete the definition by importing new terms, in the hope of presenting so many sides that the circle of the definition must at last be completed. Each word, however, introduces a new doubt and one or more doubts besides. When you describe certain lands as "situate" in a particular place, every man of the poorest philological knowledge knows well what you mean. It would take a great amount of ingenuity to remove those lands legally from the place in which they are situate. When, however, you add to the word "situate," the word "lying," you at once derogate from the word "situate," confess that it is not sufficient to express what you mean; yet you give a word that is not so distinct as the original. All lands "lie" somewhere; but if they lie in some sense that is not "situate," but different from situate, then a new or limited meaning is ascribed to the word "lying," and you are thrown into doubt as to the peculiar position which the term means to imply. The lands, therefore, are not exactly situate, nor are they exactly lying; they are something between the two, which is not expressed. But what is that other thing unnamed? Here are two words each made doubtful by the other, with a third doubt between. The lawyer feels that he is in a scrape, and he introduces a further word and defines the land as "situate, lying, and being." Now, all lands "be;" but here, by the juxtaposition of the words, the existence of the land in situ is confessedly insufficient. The lawyer is going about and about to express something which is not exactly situate, nor lying, nor being, but something between all these; a difference unexpressed. Here, then, are at least three express doubts, and two intermediate and derivative doubts. Indeed, it is probable that an industrious casuist would show that every introduction of a fresh word multiplies doubts by the law of permutation; in which case, three words would give six doubts, four would give twenty-four doubts, and so on.

In the present case we believe that the lawyers really exerted themselves to render the intention of the testatrix clear, and the language effectual: it is admitted that they were persons of standing and skill in their profession; and we know that no man can attain to such a position without being able and painstaking, we may say laborious. No; the fault lies entirely in the false principle: the *more* diligently a lawyer follows that, the further it will lead him from the object he desires to attain. In the judgment of the Master of the Rolls we now have an authoritative declaration that the system has broken down. The reform is extremely clear: it is to substitute for a host of words which cannot be marshalled in intelligible order, the simple rule of "proper words in proper places." If lawyers could write deeds like Cobbett, Archbishop Whately, or any clear thinkers and writers, they would really give to their clients greater security than they can by crowded epithets and and quasi synonyms out of dictionaries. If a conveyancer were to begin upon this principle, and were to compose deeds in the language of plain common sense, we believe that he would appeal to the confidence of the public, that his documents would stand the test of the law, and that while he would acquire for himself distinction as a master in his business, he would teach others how to follow a blessed example.

"SOME OF THE LESSONS WHICH WAR TEACHES."

ON Tuesday evening, January 29, the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers delivered the Eleventh Lecture of the usual annual course, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, selecting for his subject, "Some of the Lessons War teaches."

Mr. R. C. L. Bevan occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Villiers, in opening his lecture, said, since he had undertaken to deliver a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association, circumstances had occurred which would have made him much more willing to abstain from taking part in any public work had it not been that the very subject was one which seemed especially to call for the sacrifice of every private feeling—duty. (Cheers.) But that very same circumstance must be his excuse: that he had so very little time to prepare, that he had not had time to write his address. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That must be his excuse for a less prepared address than he should have been otherwise able to deliver. The subject to which he would then address himself was, "Some of the lessons which War teaches." Now, if there was one idea more generally associated with the word War than another, it was its nobility—(hear, hear)—and no doubt there was, in everything connected with it, much to admire. There was the courage in the assault—there were few of them who had read of the light cavalry charge at Balaklava, in the present War, without its having excited much admiration. (Cheers.) There was again the display of great calmness in time of danger, such as was recorded of one of those not improperly designated "Crimean heroes,"—Sir Thomas Troubridge. On the field of battle a single shot carried away one leg and the foot of the other, and, although he was urged by those standing near him to suffer himself to be removed to the rear, he coolly gave the command that he should be assisted into another position, and there gave the command "to fire," just as if he was untouched. (Loud cheers.) Now, no one could hear of that without its exciting feelings of admiration. (Loud cheers.) Then there was decision of character; they had abundant examples of that. Thus, they heard Sir Colin Campbell—(loud cheers)—saying that the Highlanders "never retreated while the enemy were in their front"—(cheers)—or the midshipman, who, seeing a shell bursting on the deck, coolly went and threw it into the water, thus saving his own and his comrades' lives—and in the case of Sir De Lacy Evans, who arose from his sick bed, without allowing himself either to think of rest or of ignominious delay. Then War developed generosity, and tended to stir up feelings of generosity even to the enemy. (Hear, hear.) But with all this there was the *per contra.* (Hear, hear.) When they reflected on the state of the battle-field after some great engagement, when there were thousands of the dying exposed—(hear, hear)—under all the sufferings of their wounds, without a friend to speak to or assist them, and, perchance, the probability of lying there a long time, before they could be removed. War in the camp at Aldershott—(hear, hear)—or a review at Hyde Park was a different thing from war in reality in the Crimea. (Hear, hear.) If they looked at the hospitals, there was a great weight taken off the heart of the parent, or the heart of the sister, or the heart of the wife. But, in saying this, let it not be thought that he belonged to the sentimental weak party of "Peace-at any-price" men. (Loud cheers.) He did not doubt the sincerity of those persons; but, after considerable reflection on the subject, he did not hesitate to say that it was the result of individual folly; that it showed the most intense ignorance of human nature, and sprang, in those who spoke of it religiously, from a totally wrong view of God's Holy Writ. (Loud cheers.) If war were always to be supposed to be a sin in every party to war, then, of course, the soldier's profession would be a sinful one; but when they found—and he did not confine himself to the wars of the Old Testament—the centurion commended, and numbers of soldiers in the time of John the Baptist, and no desire being expressed to them to give up their profession, he could not suppose that there was anything sinful in taking up arms to defend one's country. (Cheers.) No doubt, the time would come when men would learn the art of war no more; but that time was not yet come. (Loud and continued applause.) From these two extremes he wished to keep himself free; but more particularly from those who would sacrifice their country's honour to a mistaken interpretation of Scripture. (Loud cheers.) He would not, however, detain them with any further preliminaries, but come at once to the subject. It was a very wide one. He might treat it in the light of modern history, and dwell on the "balance of power," but that he thought would not be profitable to young men. He might have dwelt on the prophetical aspect of the present war, and the return of the Jews, but that might not be suitable; and as regarded modern politics, he felt that although Christians did not forfeit their citizenship in their Christianity, yet he felt there were many fitter men than clerical lecturers to descant on such a theme. (Cheers.) Leaving these, it was well to ask what was the origin of the war. They knew that the soldier was the admiration of the ladies. (Laughter.) Now, however, he was, in some respects, the admiration of all intellectual men. They could not, however, now help associating with him the realities of war, and they must be truly glad that there was nothing in the profession which disgraced it. The Apostle James told them the real source of war was "the lust of the flesh," ambition, avarice, hatred, and every kind of the sensual and grosser passions of men. (Cheers.) They might look at the subject nationally, socially, and personally. What did it teach them nationally? Their commerce must suffer. God had ordained a mutual reciprocity. That, however, was suspended. Then the drain on their young men was seriously felt. From these points he drew the inference, that if sin caused war, what an immense expense would sin cause. Looking at it socially, he was afraid that the accounts of the present war and the great triumphs of the former war, had accustomed their taste to tales of blood. (Hear, hear.) He really feared that in many instances the taste for carnage was whetted. Then, zeal for education was flagging in its onward march, the cultivation of the fine arts was stopped, the study of science was forsaken, except in one direction, and the missionary enterprise was scouted. But then, on the other hand, there was the immense number of copies of the Scriptures circulated in the Allied armies; but that was not a lesson of the war, but one of its accidents. The war, he thought, would not benefit that association. He was afraid the eagerness for news from "the East" led to the neglect of that news which also came from "the East," and which alone could make them "wise unto salvation." The next point, however, was looking at it individually. It was illustrative of the conduct of the soldier as the example for the Christian. It taught endurance; it taught them perseverance, which differed from endurance in that the one was passive, the latter active—no "urgent private affair" must be talked of; it taught them ready and implicit obedience; it taught them the study of the strategems of the army; then it taught them to "love the brethren;" it taught them that they must never be ashamed of their colours. He again urged them to cultivate a spirit of benevolence, and in a time of rejoicing not to forget the bereaved and the sorrowful. The rev. gentleman concluded his brief address, as follows:—

"Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

"Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;

"And your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace.

"Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

"And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God:

"Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints."

The proceedings terminated in the usual way.

THE REGENT'S PARK ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

(From the Quarterly Review for January.)

THE following extracts will be perused with interest by numbers in the colonies who have enjoyed the pleasures of a stroll in these delightful grounds, as well as by not a few to whom such a day's recreation is still a treat in store:—

"Our walk through the Gardens has only enabled us to take a cursory glance at a few of the 1300 mammals, birds, and reptiles at present located there; but the duty of the zoologist is to dwell minutely on each. To such these gardens have, for the last twenty-six years, been a very fountain-head of information. During that time a grand procession of animal life, savage and wild, has streamed through them, and for the major part have gone to that 'bourne whence no traveller returns.' Let us rank them, and pass them before us:—

Quadrumana	1069
Carnivora	1409
Rodentia	1025
Pachydermata	204
Ruminantia	1098
Marsupialia	219
Reptilia	1861
Aves	7320

—making a total of 14,205. Out of this large number many curious animals have doubtless left no trace; but through the care of Mr. Mitchell, no rare specimen has died within these five years at least, without previously sitting for his portrait. The first part of the valuable collection of coloured drawings, from the inimitable pencil of Mr. Wolf, accompanied by a description from the pen of Mr. Mitchell, the editor of the work, is just published, under the title of 'Zoological Sketches, &c.,' and the others will speedily follow. The work, when complete, will be unique in the annals of zoology, both for the extreme beauty of the drawings, which may be said to daguerreotype the subjects in their most characteristic attitudes, and for the nature of the letter-press, which proves that the editor has written from the life.

"This splendid collection has been got together by presents, purchase, breeding, and exchanges. Out of the 14,205 specimens, however, which have been in the possession of the society, scarcely a tithe were bought. The Queen, especially, has been most generous in her presents, and the stream of barbaric offerings in the shape of lions, tigers, leopards, &c., which is continually flowing from tropical princes to the fair chief of the nation, is poured into these gardens. Her Majesty evidently pays no heed to the superstition once common among the people, that a dynasty was only safe as long as the lions flourished in the Royal fortress. In fact, the Gardens are a convenience to our gracious Monarch as well as her subjects; for wild animals are awkward things to have in one's back premises. Neither must we overlook the reproduction which has taken place in the Gardens; to such an extent, indeed, has the stock increased, that sales to a large amount are annually made. The system of exchanges which exists between the various British and Continental societies helps to supply the Gardens with deficient specimens in place of duplicates. Very rare, and consequently expensive, animals are generally purchased. Thus, the first rhinoceros cost £1000; the four giraffes, £700, and their carriage an additional £700. The elephant and calf were bought in 1851 for £800; and the hippopotamus, although a gift, was not brought home and housed at less than £1000—a sum which he more than realised in the famous Exhibition season, when the receipts were £10,000 above the previous year. The lion Albert was purchased for £140; a tiger in 1852 for £200. The value of some of the smaller birds will appear, however, more startling; thus, the pair of black-necked swans were purchased for £80 (they are now to be seen in the three-island pond); a pair of crowned pigeons and two maloes, £60; a pair of Victoria pigeons, £35; four mandarin ducks, £70. Most of these rare birds (now in the great aviary) came from the Knowsley collection, at the sale of which, in 1851, purchases were made to the extent of £985. It would be impossible from these prices, however, to judge of the present value of the animals. Take the rhinoceros, for example; the first specimen cost £1000: the second, quite as fine a brute, only £350. Lions range again from £40 to £180, and tigers from £40 to £200. The price is generally ruled by the state of the wild beast market, and by the intrinsic rarity of the creature. A first appearance in Europe, of course, is likely to draw, and is therefore at top price; but it is wonderful how demand produces supply. Let any rare animal bring a crowd to the gardens, and in a twelvemonth numbers of his brethren will be generally in the market. The ignorance displayed by some persons as to the value of well-known objects is something marvellous. We have already spoken of the sea captain who demanded £600 for a pair of pythons, and at last took £40. On another occasion, an American offered the society a grisly bear for £2000, to be delivered in the United States; and, more laughable still, a moribund walrus, which had been fed for nine weeks on salt pork and meal, was offered for the trifling sum of £700.

"We could go on multiplying *ad nauseam* instances of this kind, but must conclude the catalogue of absurdities by stating that there is a firm belief on the part of many persons that it is the Zoological Society which has proposed the large reward, which everyone heard of, for the tortoiseshell Tom. 'The only one ever known' has been offered accordingly at the exceedingly low figure of £250. On one occasion a communication was received from some person of consideration in Thuringia, requesting to be informed of the amount of the proffered prize which he was about to claim. This was shortly followed by a letter from another person, evidently in a fury, cautioning the society against giving the prize to the previous writer, as he was not the breeder of the cat, but was only trying to buy it for less than its value, 'in which he would never succeed as long as the true breeder lived.' To prevent further applications on the behalf of growers of this unique animal, we may as well state that tortoiseshell Toms may be had in many quarters. There is one* for sale at the present moment at Dudley for a very moderate price, if any of our maiden lady readers should wish to possess an animal which 'everybody says' is so exceedingly rare."

We have no doubt that the information contained in the following paragraph will be as new to the public as it certainly was to us:—

"We have said that the value of animals depends upon the state of the wild-beast market. 'Wild-beast market!' exclaims the reader, 'and where can that be?' Every one knows that London can furnish anything for money, and, if any lady or gentleman wants lions or tigers, there are dealers in Ratcliffe-highway and the adjacent parts who have them on the premises, and sell them at five minutes' notice. They 'talk as familiarly of lions as ladies do of puppy dogs;' and a gentleman, who purchased a bear of one of them, lately informed us that the salesman coolly proposed that he should take him home with him in a cab! We once had occasion to visit the establishment of one of these dealers, and were shown up a ladder into a cockloft, where, hearing a bumping, and perceiving a lifting motion in a trap-door, we inquired the reason, which only called forth the dry remark that it was only three lions at play in a box below. Although these men generally manage to secure their live stock in a satisfactory manner, yet accidents will occur in the best regulated lion-stores. A wild beast merchant, for instance, informed us that one night he was awakened by his wife, who drew his attention to a noise in the back yard, where he had placed two lions on the previous evening. On putting his head out of window—his room was on the ground-floor—there were the lions, loose, and with their paws on the window sill, looking grimly in upon him. A good whip and a determined air consigned Leo to his cage again without further trouble. On another occasion this same man, hearing a noise on his back premises, found to his horror that an elephant, with his pick-lock trunk, had let out a hyæna and a nylghau from their cages, and was busy undoing the fastenings of a den full of lions! The same resolute spirit, however, soon restored order. Amateurs have not always the same courage or self possession, and they immediately have recourse to the Garden folks to get them out of their difficulties, as a housekeeper would send to the station-house on finding a burglar secreted in his cellar. On one occasion a gentleman, who had offered a rattlesnake and its young to the Gardens at a high price, sent suddenly to the superintendent to implore immediate assistance, as the said snake, with half a score of venomous offspring, had escaped from their box, and scattered themselves in his nursery. The possessor, to avoid worse losses, was only too glad to be rid of his guests at any pecuniary sacrifice."

* The proprietor wished to show him, we are informed, at the Birmingham cattle show, as extra stock, but was not permitted to do so by the rules, to his great chagrin.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

RAILWAY debentures have been sold to-day at 98, and accrued interest. This may be considered a rather high price, as at this rate they pay only about 5½ per cent. interest per annum.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert sold to-day by auction, the following allotments of land and houses:—The premises in Robin Hood-lane, off George-street, 43 feet frontage, next to Mr. Hamilton's land, for £750; three allotments of land at Double Bay, fronting the South Head Road, for £125 each, and one allotment with a frontage to Double Bay for £140. The cottages at Balmain were bought in at £700.

Messrs. Chatto and Hughes sold to-day a quantity of stationery at very fair prices.

Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle held to-day a sale of groceries and oilmen's stores. Most of the goods were damaged, therefore the prices realized cannot be considered as a fair criterion of their value.

2892 ounces of gold dust, and 4600 sovereigns, were shipped to-day (in bond) on board the City of Sydney, for transmission to England by the Royal Charter.

The Government *Gazette*, published at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of February, gives an "account of the principal and other articles of merchandise imported into the colony, and of the consumption of such articles, in the quarter ending the 31st December, 1855, compared with the quarter ending 5th January, 1854;" as also of the principal and other articles, the produce of that colony, exported therefrom during the same quarters respectively. From these Returns it appears that the exports of colonial produce have greatly increased—the last quarter of 1855, exceeding that of 1854 by upwards of £100,000. The largest increase, however, is in Wool, being from £80,089 to £147,450. Copper ore shows an increase in value from £15,126 to £27,438. The following is the official statement summarized:—

Ports.	Value of Imports exclusive of Specie.	Value of Goods entered for Consumption.	Value of Exports the Produce of this Colony.	Amount of Customs Duties Collected.
Cape Town	£157,964	£146,579	£114,152	£19,506
Port Beaufort .	5,156	5,126	6,915	389
Mossel Bay	2,023	2,023	—	407
Simon's Town...	5,651	1,651	1,409	282
Port Elizabeth .	84,529	81,265	117,105	10,224
East London ...	394	394	—	23
Total......	£255,627	£237,518	£239,572	£30,[illegible]

BATHURST AUCTION MART.—MERRICK and KIMBER, house, land, and general commission agents.

BURWOOD.—MEDICAL.—J. W. WALKER, Surgeon and Accoucheur, next to the Roman Catholic Chapel, Parramatta-road, Burwood.

DEBENTURES to any amount may be obtained from W. BARTON. 221, George-street.

DEAN'S FURNITURE and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney.

EXCHANGE CORNER, Bridge and Pitt streets. Mr. E. W. LAYTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

F. BRADLEY and CO., Family Grocers, Wine Merchants and Commission Agents, Reiby Cottage, 233, George-street.

J. PARTRIDGE'S, Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactories, 14, Bathurst-street East, and Parramatta-street.

J. C. GLUE, Labour Agent, 58, Pitt-street North, opposite Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

MR. D. STOLWORTHY, Surgeon, No. 3, O'Connell-street. At home from 1 to 3 o'clock.

MR. GOLDSMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured. 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MEDICAL.—Dr. CALOV begs to intimate that, at the solicitation of several friends, he has resolved to remain in Singleton, where he may be consulted as heretofore, at his usual residence. Singleton, May 16.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario).—Mineral teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The business of the Journal will be removed to the new and spacious offices, Hunter and Pitt streets, early in June.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Saddlery and Harness Business from York and King streets, to 344, George-street South, nearly opposite Wright's Brewery. J. F. FLASHMAN. May 21st, 1856.

OLIVER STAINES' Labour Market, 73, Lower George-street, Sydney.

P. DIGNAM and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Goulburn.

REMOVAL.—Mr. URE, Surgeon, to 290 (late 53), Pitt-street South.

REMOVAL.—W. ACHESON and CO., of Manchester, and Birmingham, manufacturers and importers of buttons, silks, smallware, and general warehousemen, have removed to No. 4, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WALTER CHURCH (late Church and Molison) Custom House Agent. Office, Custom House

W. SPEER'S COAL DEPOT, Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

WAX FLOWERS perfectly taught, for £1 10s. Mrs. COLQUHOUN, HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to BROWN and JACKSON, of Brickfield-hill, coach-builders, are requested not to pay any debts to Thomas Jackson, nor any other person, without my written authority. Dated this twenty-first day of May, A.D. 1856.—THOMAS BROWN.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, May 21st, 1856.
NOTICE is hereby given that, Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for the Collection of the Electoral Lists of the various Wards in the Electoral District of the City of Sydney. By order of the Returning Officer, WILLIAM C. UHR, secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of FREDERICK BIGGAR CHILCOTT, late of Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, master mariner, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the will of the above-named deceased be granted to HELEN CHILCOTT, of Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, the sole executrix in the said will named.
Dated this 20th day of May, A.D. 1856.
ALLEN and BOWDEN, proctors for applicant, 51, Elizabeth-street.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS of TIMBER, ex Swiss Boy and Jenny Ford.—Buyers of the above lumber are informed that unless their respective purchases are removed from the wharf before 7 o'clock THIS DAY, the balance will be sold at their risk. JOSEPH SIMMONS, SEN., and CO.

ESTATE OF A. W. YOUNG, Esq., Lane Cove.—To Timber Merchants and others.—Tenders will be received till the 30th June next, for Lease of this estate, for a period, and on such terms as can be ascertained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., C.C.S., Macquarie-street; or to M. DE COURCY NAGLE, Esq., Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Tandems, and Four-in-hands, on HIRE, for one or three days' races. Early application necessary to ensure the choice of horses.—WATT and HENDERSON, Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO ODD FELLOWS.—Seven Tassells, &c., at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

GARDENING.—Pruning and Vine-dressing, either by the day or contract, by a thorough practical gardener. Address, GARDENER, at Mr. Ward's, seedsman, George-street Market.

PICNIC Parties and Homebush Races.—1000 casks Bottled Stout cheap. J. C. PETERS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY — Homebush Races. — The proprietor of the Sydney Pic Nic Pork Pie Depot being assured that the public are already sufficiently disgusted with the imitations of his pies, respectfully announces that an extra 1000 (thousand) will be ready for the Queen's Birthday, and for those who intend having tents at Homebush Races. Depot, 74, Castlereagh-street.

24TH OF MAY, THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—In commemoration of which, MORRIS JACOBS and CO., 60, King-street, offer their patrons for the Levee a superfine black dress coat, with silk sleeve linings and silk sides, for One Pound Fifteen Shillings (£1 15s.); usual price Three Guineas (£3 3s.)

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. -Full Dress Suits for the above anniversary may be had from the undersigned from £5 5s. To gentlemen from the country, who have not had an opportunity for making suitable preparations this will be found a great advantage, as they can be completely equipped at a few minutes' notice, on the most reasonable terms. E. PUGH, 271, George-street.

GOVERNMENT BALL.—Gentlemen's dress Shirts, superior quality. BUTLER'S Manufactory, 23, Market-street.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and INVIGORATOR of the SYSTEM. — SHAW'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA (prepared from the finest sarsaparilla root, in conjunction with exotic herbs, roots, and flowers, of great medical properties), is a certain and speedy health-restorer in the "varied ills that flesh is heir to." It acts directly on the life-current, and drives all impurities from the system with almost electric velocity. Sold in bottles, price 5s. and 2s. 6d. W. SHAW and CO., No. 72, Pitt-street.

TOOTHACHE.—Use MEWBURN'S celebrated Tooth Tincture. It gives instantaneous relief to the toothache, and hardens the nerve; 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. MEWBURN'S Bazaar, Australian House, Market-street; and Mr. VIELDHOUSE, storekeeper, Campbelltown. Country storekeepers supplied wholesale, 10s., 30s., and 45s. per dozen.

NEWTOWN.—St. Peter's Church. — BERNASCONI and CARUGATI, of Italy, beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this vicinity that they have opened a Butcher's Shop, down the corner of Campbell-street and Bown's lane, with the full intention to sell superior quality of meat at the cheapest Sydney prices.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public from giving any credit to my wife ELLEN TOOHEY, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract. JAMES TOOHEY.

NEW MUSIC ex Ashburton.—Songs, Dance, and Piece music. W. KING, 89, George-street.

THE STANDARD Lyric Drama, with words and music. W. KING, 89, George-street.

COMPLETE OPERAS for the Piano, without words, in cloth cover. W. KING, 89, George-street.

BOOSEY'S OPERA JOURNAL, for four hands, in cloth cover. W. KING, 89, George-street.

BOOSEY'S UNIVERSAL Singing Method. Flute Preceptor. W. KING, 89, George-street.

HANDSOME COB.—For Private SALE, a handsome chesnut Cob, 15 hands high, 8 years old, well bred, up to weight, fast in all his paces, has been raced, and is a good fencer, the property of a gentleman leaving Sydney. Will be on view to-morrow. BURT, HASSALL, and CO., 153, Pitt-street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE, by Private Contract.—
A first-rate Public-house, a bargain, Sydney
A four-roomed Verandah Cottage and Land, Burwood
A seven-roomed ditto ditto, and 1½ acre, Cheltenham
A four-roomed ditto ditto, and 6 acres, Newtown
A four-roomed ditto ditto, Paddington
A four-roomed ditto ditto, Balmain
Four stone Cottages, ditto, Balmain
A five-roomed Cottage and Garden, Surry Hills
100 Farms, £7 to £10 per acre, Bexley
Land at Burwood, Lane Cove, Waverley, Coogee, Bello Retiro, Parramatta, Longbottom, North Shore.
Offices, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's.

MESSRS. DAVID JONES and CO. have just received a choice lot of Muslin Embroidered Curtains.

MESSRS DAVID JONES and CO. have just opened a variety of Gutta Percha Cushions, Beds, Gig Aprons, Overland Trunks, &c.

MESSRS. DAVID JONES and CO. have now in stock a beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Fancy Ties, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, with a selection of Yachting Shirts, &c.

MESSRS. DAVID JONES and CO. have much pleasure in informing their numerous friends that they have opened, and which are now ready for inspection, a variety of Children's Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Ladies' Stays, and Nursing Aprons, &c.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street. — Mrs. W. READING has just received a large addition to her stock of Berlin wools, patterns, silks and canvas; and also a selection of worked pieces for cushions, &c.; and as they merely require grounding can be speedily finished for the bazaar now in anticipation.

GERMAN BEAD-WORK.—A good supply of beads for the manufacture of these elegant ornaments can now be had; also bugles and the small opaque pearl beads, crotchet patterns and books in endless variety, also crotchet cotton and hooks. 254, George-street.

CROTCHET PATTERNS and Books in endless variety also crotchet cotton and hooks. 254, George street.

LADIES' Coloured Straw, and rich Chenille and Straw Fancy Bonnets, of the very newest designs, are now landed, ex Speedy, and are on SALE at our Stores. The shipment comprises English, French, and Swiss manufactures, GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., 15, Aldermanbury, London; 216, George street, New-buildings, Sydney. Every description of straw, Tuscan, and Leghorn bonnets and hats; also, flowers and feathers.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!! — Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!! Blankets!!!!—Notice! Notice!! Notice!!!—Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!!
8s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.
10s. 6d., worth 18s. 6d.
12s. 6d., worth 21s.
18s. 6d., worth 30s.
25s. 0d., worth 45s.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral—the cheapest house in Sydney.

SILK VELVET BONNETS, 4s. 6d.
4s. 6d., silk velvet bonnets, 4s. 6d.
4s. 6d., silk velvet bonnets, 4s. 6d.
15s., cos in England, 15s.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral—the cheapest in Sydney.

SILK TARTANS, 1s. — SILK TARTANS, 1s.
1s., silk tartans, Silk tartans, 1s.
1s., silk tartans, Silk tartans, 1s.
2s. 6d., English price, 2s. 6d.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral—the cheapest house in Sydney.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL; Real Welsh Flannel.—
All wool, 6½d., cost in Wales 10½d.
All wool, 7½d., cost in Wales 14d.
All wool, 11½d., cost in Wales 19d.
All wool, 15d., cost in Wales 2s. 3d.
All wool, 18d., cost in Wales 3s.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, the cheapest House in Sydney.

SILK ALPACA. SILK ALPACA, 1s
1s., silk alpaca. Silk alpaca, 1s.
1s., silk alpaca. Silk alpaca, 1s.
(A beautiful quality.)
2s. 6d., cost in London 2s. 6d.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, the cheapest House in Sydney.

SILK STRIPED CIRCASSIAN, 1s. 3d.
1s. 3d., silk striped circassian, 1s. 3d.
1s. 3d., silk striped circassian, 1s. 3d.
3s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, the cheapest House in Sydney.

BERLIN WOOL POLKAS, Half-price
Berlin wool polkas, half-price.
Berlin wool polkas, half-price.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, the cheapest House in Sydney.

BONNET RIBBONS, Bonnet Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons,
At 4½d. per yard, cost 9d.
At 6½d. per yard, cost 13d.
At 9d. per yard, cost 21d.
At 10½d. per yard, 2s. 3d.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The Cheapest House in Sydney.

MOLESKIN TROUSERS, Moleskin Trousers, Moleskin Trousers, Moleskin Trousers,
3s. 6d., moleskin trousers, 3s. 6d., usual Sydney price 6s. 6d.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The Cheapest House in Sydney.

DOE COATS, 8s. 6d.; doe coats, 8s. 6d.
8s. 6d., doe coats; doe coats, 8s. 6d.
18s., worth 18s., worth 18s.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK.

DOE COATS, 12s. 6d.; doe coats, 12s. 6d.
12s. 6d., doe coats; doe coats, 12s. 6d.
Worth 25s., worth 25s.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The Cheapest House in Sydney.

BOYS' CLOTHING! BOYS' CLOTHING! Boys' Clothing! Boys' Clothing! Boys' Clothing! Boys' Clothing! in endless variety. WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The cheapest house in Sydney.

5000 CACHMERE DRESSES, 12 yards, 3s. 6d.
7000 cachmere dresses, 12 yards, 5s. 6d.
9500 cachmere dresses, 12 yards, 6s. 6d.
8500 French cachmere dress, 12 yards, 10s. 6d.
WETHERILL and HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The cheapest house in Sydney.

BLANKETS, 8-4 Whitneys, slightly damaged, 7s. 6d. per pair, at J TAIT and CO.'S, 212, George-st.

EX POLMAISE.—GEORGE MOORE and CO., The Hall, 89 and 91, Pitt-street.—Our special for the week commencing Monday, 19th of May.—We have often felt the need of some systematic plan of communicating to our esteemed connection in town and country a brief mention of the various shipments of new goods we are receiving by each vessel, and have therefore arranged to announce the receipts each week during the season, in a memorandum advertisement, in this part of the paper.
GEORGE MOORE and CO. will show on Monday, 19th instant—
A very large and well-selected stock of French merinoes, in every shade, price 2s. 4½d. per yard
Our new silks are well selected and very cheap
Black and coloured silk velvets, 7s. 6d. per yard
A beautiful assortment of ladies' dress caps
Our mantle department is replete with every novelty that has appeared this season in cloth and velvet
Children's cloth mantles, 3s. 11d.
Ladies' black and coloured mantles, 6s. 11d.
GEORGE MOORE and CO., The Hall, 89 and 91, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

DRESS BALL. DRESS BALL. DRESS BALL.
To be had at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East.

BOOTS.	SLIPPERS.
White satin boots, opera	White satin slippers, opera
White kid boots, elastic sides, opera	White kid slippers, opera
Bronze kid boots, elastic sides, opera	Bronze kid slippers, opera
Black kid boots, elastic sides, opera	Black kid slippers, opera
Coloured silk boots, various colours	Bronze kid embroidered slippers
Cachmere boots, elastic and lace	Patent calf slippers
Kid boots, elastic and lace	Patent seal slippers
Cloth boots, elastic and lace	Morocco slippers
Carriage boots, fur bound and fleece lined	Fur bound slippers

Children's boots and shoes of every kind and colour.
Also, a large and fashionable Stock, just arrived by Polmaise, embracing every kind and description of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Boots and Shoes, in endless variety for style, workmanship, and durability not to be equalled in the colony, and at prices that will command a ready sale. An early inspection is requested.

MAISON FRANÇAISE, Pitt-street.—Madame DE LOLLE, de Paris, first-class milliner, dress and stay maker, &c.

MAISON FRANÇAISE.—Madame DE LOLLE.—Dresses for balls, head-dresses, mantles, and corsets, by orders, promptly executed. 43, Pitt-street.

NOTICE. NOTICE.—H. KEYZOR, watch, clock, and chronometer maker to Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, 145, George-street, Sydney, between Hunter and Bridge streets, and 46, Edgeware Road, London, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, jewellery, &c., &c., &c.
Watch cleaning ... ... 3s. 0d.
Watch dials ... ... 3s. 0d.
Gold hands, per pair, from 2s. 0d.
Mainsprings ... ... 3s. 0d.
and every other article in the trade as cheap in proportion.
Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the party who brings it, and the faults pointed out to prevent the overcharges too usually made.
Chronometers, duplex, horizontal, lever, and repeating watches and clocks, accurately adjusted, and regulated to the correct time.
KYEZOR'S £3 5s. silver horizontal watches are warranted to go within one minute weekly. They are jewelled in 4 holes, having maintaining power to keep going while winding up, in elegant double bottomed cases. The same movements in gold cases £7 each.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For Private Sale.—A Stearine Candle Manufactory, with plant complete, in full operation, and yielding at the present market prices a clear profit of 50 per cent. Apply to MORT and CO., The Rooms, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 200, George-street. Messrs. MARSHALL and BUIST wish to inform the musical public of New South Wales that they are now carrying on their business at the above establishment as dealers, tuners, repairers, &c., of pianofortes; they flatter themselves that they possess a first-rate selection, and one likely to suit all buyers. They consist of Collard and Collard's, Erard, Murphy, Priestley, and others, with all of which they give a written guarantee. The above pianos are of the most useful and elegant description, and have the equalization touch, &c. All repairs done on the most moderate terms. No extra charge for cases or packing.
200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
N.B.—A spring van kept for removing pianos, &c.

CALCUTTA PRODUCE.—For SALE by the undersigned, ex Royal Saxon, just arrived from Calcutta—
2 chests Patna opium
20 tons No. 1 Cossipore sugar in 1 cwt. bags
500 bags Patna rice
20 casks refined mustard oil
5 hogsheads linseed oil
5 ditto ditto, boiled
10 casks castor oil
10 cases ditto, in quarts
10 ditto ditto, in pints
50 bags split peas
10 casks ditto
20 bales gunny bags
6 cases curry powder
6 ditto assorted Chutney's
6 ditto ditto preserves
3 basket straw hats
6 ditto solar hats, assorted
Coir hawsers
White hemp rope
Bengal canvas.
May 13. R. TOWNS and CO.

EX ISABELLA AND WALTER HOOD.—For SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hall's coarse grain blasting powder, in ½ and ¼ kegs
FFF rifle and glass powder in canisters
Patent and wrought spikes
English grindstones
Foster's spades, arm and plough moulds
Foster's potatoe and manure forks
Foster's anvils, hand and sledge hammers.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE.
Invoices of Dundee goods
3-bushel bags
10-lb woolpacks
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tarpaulin.
KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

NOW LANDING, ex RESULT.—IRON—Round, square, horse-shoe, bevelled for stocks, and half round; all sizes, and best brands
SQUARE IRON—from 4 inch downwards
ROUND IRON—from 4 inch downwards
AXLETREE BLOCKS—Abbott's, and Forster's, fitted to carron boxes or otherwise
PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS—Forster's
RED and WHITE LED, Venetian red
IRON—suited to blacksmiths, engineers, coachmakers, and others; a large assortment.
ON SALE, wholesale or retail, as cheap as any house in town. A large reduction made to wholesale purchasers.
Carts, drays, and ploughs, always on hand.
WANTED, Blacksmiths, to fit up axletree blocks, to carron boxes, from 100 to 1000.
JAMES POWELL, Brickfield-hill.

DAY, PAYNE, and CO.'S XXX ALES, in hogsheads Sole consignee, J. J. N. CLARK, 35, Hunter-street.

HOLYDAYS.—The undersigned's premises will be opened as usual. I. O. GLANHAM.

WINES, SPIRITS, Beers, Liqueurs, &c., first-class. I. O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Muntz's patent metal, 18 to 24 ozs.
Lead piping, ½ and ¾ inch
Sheet lead
Slates, countesses, 20 x 10
Gutta percha tubing
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's and Shellard's
Manila coffee
Black pepper
Cloves
Sardines, ½ tins
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Vinegar, ditto, quarts
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Castor oil, pints
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burdon's and Cousin's brands
Champagne, various brands
Lowndes's old tom, genuine
Case brandy, pale cognac.
Invoices of moleskin trousers, blue pilot jackets and trousers, beaver top coats, capes, &c.; doeskin clothing, mantles and cloaks, blankets, black Paris hats, naval and military cloth caps, manila hats, bandanas, shawls, coloured coburgs, delaine dresses, silk robes, door mats, glassware, glass lustres, plated ware, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex Star of Peace, Result, Phœnician, and other late arrivals—
Hunt's port wine, diamond, double diamond, and treble diamond
Martell's brandy
West India rum, 30 o.p.
Geneva, JDKZ
Taylor's stout, in bulk
Marzetti's bottled ale and porter
Byass' bottled ale.
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

COALS.—The best A. A. Company's screened lumps every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

CUT FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL for stoves, delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

ON SALE,—
Taylor's porter
Whitbread's stout
Tennent's ales
Martell's brandy
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., 30 o.p.
Port,—single, double, and treble diamond—hogsheads and quarters
Sherry, hogsheads and quarters
Lowndes' old tom
Key and JDKZ gin
Whisky
Byass' ale and porter, pints and quarts
Champagne, cider, &c., &c.
WM. CAPORN, Jamison-lane.

VICTORIA STEAM SAW MILLS, 22, Erskine-street, near Phœnix Wharf.—J. H. GOODLET and CO. have FOR SALE
500 doors and glazed windows
20,000 feet deal and hardwood lining and weatherboards
10,000 feet 11 and 9 x 3 Baltic and Oregon deals
12,000 feet deal and hard scantling, joists, and battens
1,000 cases plaster of Paris; laths, &c.
30,000 Scotch and English fire-bricks
8,000 feet broad shelving boards
20,000 feet 1-inch G and T flooring.
Remarkably cheap.—Terms cash.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of farmers to the great advantages to be obtained by the growth of Cape barley in the place of English barley.
The great prejudice which has always existed in this colony against the growth of Cape barley for malting purposes having been proved, to a certain extent, groundless, the following manifest advantages may be looked for by the producers of Cape barley in preference to English:—
The grain, being of a more hardy nature, the crop is more certain.
The yield is much larger.
It is of quicker growth, and not so subject to shed.
The stalk being straight and strong is much readier reaped.
It comes off much sooner than a wheat crop, enabling the farmer to engage his hands previous to the commencement of general harvest, and also giving him an early opportunity of planting maize.
The best month for sowing Cape barley being about June, the crop would be fit for reaping about the end of October, depending on the quality of the land and locality as regards seed time.
The undersigned, viewing the subject as likely to prove of mutual advantage both to farmers and brewers, are anxious to afford growers an opportunity of giving the matter a fair trial, and will supply them with barley (for seed purposes only) of the description named, at 4s. (four shillings) per bushel, and at the same time are quite ready at once to enter into contracts to take the produce of the ensuing crop at a fixed rate or to chance the market.
They are now ready to purchase barley in any quantities.
WILLIAM CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery, George and Bathurst streets, Sydney.

ONIONS.—A superior sample from Hobart Town, in quantities to suit purchasers, at QUAIL and ROBERT'S, Flour Company's Wharf.

SLATES.—For SALE, to land, ex Commodore Perry 50,000 best Bangor slates, 20 x 10. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street.

TO NEWSPAPER PRINTERS.—For SALE, a Single-cylinder Napier Printing Machine, complete, with roller moulds, stocks, &c. It is in good working order, but is no longer required by its present owner, on account of his having imported larger machinery. Apply to Mr CHARLES J. FAIRFAX, at the HERALD Office.

A LARGE SIZED Waterlow patent Autographic Press for SALE, at HUNT'S Furniture Ware Rooms, Jamison-street.

FINE Mauritius and Java Sugars. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

PATENT Manila Cordage, 1 to 3 inch. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

REAL AMERICAN AXES—an invoice.
20 cases, 1 dozen each, handled
16 ditto, 1 ditto ditto, Collier's, unhandled
12 ditto, 1 ditto ditto, Platt's, unhandled
2 ditto, 1 ditto ditto, Ohio, broad, ditto
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

SHEET ZINC.—Sheet Zinc. A few tons now landing. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

CHEAPEST ROOFING.—Morewood's Patent Galvanised Iron Tiles—a few tons. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

ZINC SHEATHING for ship's bottoms, at one-fourth the cost of Muntz's metal. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

OIL, TURPS, and Paints. IREDALE and CO.

HOOP IRON.—Hoop Iron, just landed, 7-8, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch. IREDALE and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, strong coarse grain. IREDALE and CO.

MANILA ROPE, steam-laid, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, and 4 inch. IREDALE and CO.

SHEET ZINC, No. 9 and 10; Galvanized Tiles, 24 and 26 guage. IREDALE and CO.

HARDWARE, HARDWARE.—Invoices, assorted Hardware. IREDALE and CO.

REGISTER STOVES. Register Stoves.—A fresh shipment cheap Grates. IREDALE and CO.

CORNICE POLES.—Cornice Poles.—Just received, ex Ashburton, a choice assortment of window poles, with mahogany and brass ends, rings, brackets, and bands, complete, in every variety, and at remarkably low prices—from 15s. per window and upwards. At DE LISSA'S Furniture Warehouse, Britannia House, 156 and 158, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment for SALE, at HUNT'S Furniture Show Rooms, Jamison-street; both British and Colonial.

COLONIAL WINE.—Sparkling Muratta, Irrawang, &c., for SALE. J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf.

1000 PAIRS WINDOW SASHES, at reduced prices. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

500 DOORS, prices greatly reduced. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American Deals, Flooring Boards, lining, and weatherboards, scantling, slating, battens, cedar boards, mouldings, cement, &c., in any quantity to suit purchasers. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

FLOUR (Chilian, ex Mercedes) for SALE, in quantities of one ton and upwards, at the Circular Quay, or at 286, George-street. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH. Sydney, 13th May, 1856.

COALS.—The best A.A. Company's Coal, Firewood and Charcoal, always on SALE. Orders per post punctually attended to. Pacific Wharf, T. H. GREEN, late Mackenzie's.

FOR SALE, the best A. A. Company's Screened Coals. Full weight guaranteed, at W. SPEERS', Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

COALS, COALS.—The best Newcastle Coals, at W SPEERS' Coal Depôt, Bethel Wharf.

COALS.—The best Newcastle Coals, at W. SPEER'S, Bethel Wharf.

COALS, the best Newcastle, screened, on SALE, by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

CANNEL COAL, 40s. per ton, delivered in the city. J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf.

TO PORT PHILLIP BUYERS.—On SALE, an invoice of assorted tortoise-shell combs, at E. DEEPER'S Hair-cutting and Perfumery Establishment.

HORSE for SALE, Druitt-street trial. Apply to GRIBBEN and SONS, farriers, Elizabeth-street.

CARPETS, &c., Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminster. A small invoice on SALE, by L and S. SPYER and CO.

MUNTZ'S Patent Metal, from 18 to 26 ozs., with Nails, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

ELEME FIGS, of the finest quality, in 6 lb. boxes, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

BARCELONA NUTS, fresh, a few bags on SALE, ex Result. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

NOTICE TO HORSE BUYERS.—To be SOLD at Armidale, on the 27th instant, about Thirty head of prime Horses, from the stud of H. R. Oakes, Esq., of the Macleay River. The horses are now being fed upon maize and oats, to enable them to travel to any part of the colony, and they will be in thorough condition for shipment for the Indian market or elsewhere. Pedigree: Most of them by Mr. Tait's Whalebone, a well-known horse on the turf. Pedigree of dams: Doctor Jenner, Whisker, Peter Finn, Chimborazo, Ali Pacha, Rowton, the Arab horse Bedouin, Emigrant, and Œdipus. The above horses are large, strong, and active, and perfectly free from vice. Besides which some heavy-weight horses, thoroughly broken to saddle or harness. The owner, H. R. O., would prefer selling the lot at a low rate, than having them put up singly, as he cannot afford to be from the station.

WATER FILTERS and Water Coolers.—The above articles (of superior manufacture) are now to be obtained from the undersigned. J. GOULD, Staffordshire Warehouse, No. 267, George-street.

BANGOR Slates.—Countesses and Ladies Slates, and Portland Cement on SALE. R. HUTCHINSON, 3, Queen's-place.

GOLD SMELTING and ASSAY OFFICE. — For SALE, the only establishment in the colony, now in full work. A fortune is to be made in a few years by any person competent to work it; if not, full instructions to the purchaser will be given for one month. Apply to Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD, gunmaker, 83, King-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Two excellent Houses, situate in Riley-street; will be sold together, or separate. Any party wishing to invest, or to purchase a respectable dwelling, will find this a good opportunity. J. CARTER, Dublin Castle, Crown-street.

DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS for SALE, complete, by T. Palmer, 232, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Six-room Stone-built House, with verandah back and front, in a healthy locality, between Strawberry and Surry Hills; also, three four-roomed Cottages, in Ann-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills. The above are for positive sale; prices very low. Terms, cash.
Apply for further particulars to J. C. GLUE, house and land agent, 58, Pitt-street North, opposite Frith and Payten's auction rooms.
Houses and land advantageously disposed of.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE BALL.—
Fans in various styles
Head pins
Shell back combs
Fancy bracelets
&c., &c., &c.
One case of the above goods just opened, ex Phœnician, at the Civet Cat, 50, King-street, and 199, George-street.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—A superior assortment of English Fireworks, just unpacked, at CROUCH'S Bazaar, consisting of rockets, roman candles, streamers, catherine wheels, serpents, squibs, &c., &c. Also on hand, Chinese crackers.

LADIES' Superior Gold Lever Hunting Watches, best London make. A. LORKING, 165, George-street.

LEATHER.—Wholesale and retail buyers are directed to CLARKE'S Leather Factory, 180, Castlereagh-st.

OARS (American Ash), 1s. per foot, on SALE. MITCHELL and CO., 90, George-street.

PALE ALE.—Now landing, ex Result, 20 hogsheads Gundry, Downe, and Co.'s celebrated strong Dorset Ale. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.

STONE LIME.—FOR SALE, a large quantity of fresh burnt Stone Lime, superior quality, screened and bagged, at 1s. 6d. per bushel at the kiln. Apply to Mr. STRONG, Railway Contractor's office, Newcastle.

OATS, ex Thomas and Henry, from Otago; a superior sample. A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge street.

COOGEE.—For SALE, a splendid Corner Allotment, (No. 11 of section 8), of half an acre, facing a reserve, close to the sea, and within 150 yards of the Government road leading to the Bay. Address A.L.C., 280, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, in Sheppard's Paddock, Darling Nursery, an Allotment of Land, 30 feet frontage by 90 feet deep, with stone for two foundations, and fenced in. Apply to WILLIAM M'DONALD, Cleveland-street, Chippendale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that superior Farm in the district of Illawarra, known as the BELLGOWNIE ESTATE, containing 110 acres, nearly all cleared, and subdivided into paddocks. The land is laid down with artificial grasses, and on the property is erected a neat cottage 60 feet square, containing four rooms, newly shingled, with every appurtenance necessary for a family; it is within three miles of the seaport of Wollongong and beautifully overlooking the Southern Ocean. On the ground are four acres of an orchard, with a gardener's cottage of four rooms; also a never-failing creek, of the finest water running through the estate. The proprietor deems it unnecessary to dilate upon the excellencies of this invaluable property; inspection will speak for itself. With this establishment may be had a selection of Dairy Cattle, unequalled in the district, with the implements of a farm and dairy utensils, which may be taken at a valuation. A moiety of the purchase money may remain at bank interest, secured on the property. The proprietor's sole object in parting with this establishment is his desire to return to Europe. For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. M. MAUD, on the property; or, R. HAWORTH, Wollongong.

2000 STORE SHEEP FOR SALE, two-thirds wethers, the remainder dry ewes. For particulars, apply to JOHN GRAY, Myrtle Creek, Picton.

FAT PIG for SALE. Apply to Mr. A. METCALF, opposite the Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Alburti's Brand Tobacco.—Ex Speedy.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Mitchell's Bond Stores, Pitt-street North, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 2 o'clock,
39 half-tierces Alburti's brand tobacco.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hilja, Adair, master, from Glasgow.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Mitchell's Bonded Stores, Pitt-street North, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 o'clock prompt,
D—244 cases JDKZ geneva, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important to Steamship Owners, Iron Founders, Manufacturers, Coal Merchants, &c.

The GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY having sold most of their fine FLEET of STEAMSHIPS to the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, and having by the last mail given instructions to their agents here, Messrs. DONALDSON and CO., to sell the whole of their valuable stock of COAL and PATENT FUEL, as it is not their present intention again to resume the Australian line.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, without the least reserve, on MONDAY, the 9th June,
The whole of this valuable stock of WELCH STEAM COAL and PATENT FUEL, as it is now stacked on Berry's Wharf, North Shore, viz.—
500 TONS BEST WELCH STEAM COALS, and
2825 TONS PATENT FUEL, imported expressly for the use of their own steamships, and of the best quality.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers; delivery to be taken from the depôt, where there is deep water and every convenience for coaling a large steamer. Purchasers of 200 tons and upwards will be allowed a reasonable time to remove their lots, to be agreed upon at the time of sale.
The attention of steamship owners of the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and V. D. Land, is particularly directed to this important sale, as the opportunity may never again occur of enabling them to lay in a stock of very superior fuel, which from the convenient size and shape of the blocks, will stow away in a small compass and keep good for any length of time, and its well known qualities for generating steam render it an economical article of fuel far preferable to our colonial coal.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. DONALDSON and CO., Sydney. Terms at sale.

The best Business Position in Woolloomooloo.
Very eligible Corner Allotments.
William-street and Riley-street, and Stanley-street and Riley-street, on which are at present erected FIVE DWELLING HOUSES and SHOPS, yielding an annual income of Four Hundred Pounds, with capabilities of producing double that return.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 27th May.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the New Australian Auction Mart, O'Connell and Pitt streets, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 27th May, 1856,
All those exceedingly valuable and well situated CORNER ALLOTMENTS of LAND, together with the dwelling-houses and appurtenances thereto belonging, having frontages to William, Stanley, and Riley streets; the most desirable and leading business thoroughfares of that important section of the city, Woolloomooloo.
The parcel of land at the corner of STANLEY and RILEY STREETS has two substantially-built BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES. That in Stanley-street contains four good rooms, with large attic over all, and convenient kitchen; good yard and well of water, with an entrance from Riley-street. The other, with frontage to Riley-street, also contains four good rooms, neat balcony convenient yard, with a back entrance from a wide lane.
The allotment at the corner of WILLIAM and RILEY STREETS has three houses and shops, containing four rooms and two rooms each respectively, viz.,
William-street—No. 2—Millinery shop, contains four rooms, large front window in shop, fitted with counter, shelves, glass cases, and other requisites, good parlour, and back verandah, with two other good rooms. Side entrance to a spacious yard from Riley-street.
Corner House.—No. 1—also contains Four Rooms, the front being at present occupied as a butcher's shop, and is peculiarly adapted for a first-class business. Large yard, with side entrance.
Riley-street.—No. 33—contains Two Rooms, with good size kitchen, and a large yard.
Plans on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.
Perhaps—even in this favoured locality, amidst its numerous attractive sites, both for private residence and public business—few, if any, other selections could be made so truly eligible as the above; and in William-street especially, where, with a moderate outlay, a first-class hotel, or other leading extensive business might be most advantageously established, and ensure a very profitable investment.
Title—all right.—Terms, liberal and no reserve.

Book Debts.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd of May, at 11 o'clock,
All the outstanding debts of Mr. E. J. Hayman, by order of the trustee under his deed of assignment.
Terms, cash.

Allotments at Dungog.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Two very valuable building allotments in the township of Dungog, close to the river, and in the best business part of the town.
Terms at sale.

Farm near Bulli, in the Wollongong District.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A farm of 71 acres, near Bulli, bounded by the properties of Messrs. T. Hale, J. Allen, Hugh Dixson, and H. Osborne, having a road through the property, leading from Mount Keera to Appin. The land is chiefly good brush land, and is but a short distance from the cultivated farm of Mr. M'Kennon. A good road to Wollongong.
Terms, cash.

Six Acres on the Waterloo Estate.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd May, at 11 o'clock.
In the insolvent estate of James Filewood, by order of the official assignee, all the right, title, and interest of the insolvent in and to a lease for 13 years from last January of about six acres of land on the Botany Road, all fenced in, bounded on one side by a fresh water creek and land just let to the Sugar Company, also by the lands leased to Parker and Davis.
On the land is erected a two-roomed cottage, fowlhouse, and pigstyes.
Terms at sale.

Allotments at Bligh-terrace, Newtown.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Six valuable building allotments at Bligh-terrace, Newtown, commencing on the south-west side of Susan-street, at the north-west corner of Lot 299, having 90 feet to Susan-street, and an equal frontage to O'Connell-street, the side lines being 132 feet in the whole, composed of six allotments, each 30 feet by 60 feet, a little more or less, numbered on the plan 296, 297, 298, 270, 280, and 281.
These allotments were selected in March, 1834, and were chosen at one of the early sales of the estate, since which many very inferior ones have been purchased at high rates, and built upon. The vicinity of the University, now in course of erection, has also raised the value of land in this part of the suburbs very much. The situation is high, healthy, and pleasantly situated on the high ground a little beyond the Newtown toll-bar.

Ballater, Cook's River.
Family Residence of ten rooms, with out-buildings, and fifty-six acres of valuable land.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May,
The well-known estate of Ballater, situated on the Walli Creek, Cook's River, distance seven miles from Sydney, comprising fifty-six acres. The greater part of the land is of first-rate quality, there is about eight acres of garden ground enclosed in a ring fence, planted with a variety of choice fruit trees. It is bounded on the north-east by the Walli Creek, which is a stream of pure and fresh water, irrigating the land, which produces the finest vegetables in the driest seasons.
Land is rapidly rising in value in the neighbourhood, and there are many advantages to be derived from this estate, which will make it a truly valuable investment. The distance from the village of Tempe is one mile, from whence omnibuses to Sydney are hourly running.
Part of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.
As there can be no speculation in the purchase of this property, Bowden and Threlkeld invite purchasers to view it.

Broken Spars and Damaged Sails.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Botts' Wharf, TO-MORROW, Friday, 23rd instant, at 10 a.m.,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Hilja,
A lot of broken spars and damaged sails.
Terms, cash.

Greaves' Ground Blue Lias Lime.
Imported from England, ex Result.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY morning, at 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
About 80 barrels of excellent stone lime, prepared by Greaves, of Southam, in a very superior manner, being ground after burning.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes, Goloshes, &c., comprising a large and well-assorted shipment of Ladies', Gents', Children's, and Men's, from the well-known house of Davis and Son, Homan and Co., Bayley and Shaw, and other first-class London houses.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-selected parcel of boots and shoes, from the celebrated house of Davis and Son, comprising,
LADIES'.
Ladies' double-sole goloshed cloth boots
Ditto ditto ditto cachmere boots
Ditto cachmere adelaide boots
Ditto patent calf and seal shoes
Ditto ditto elastic-front shoes
Ditto French patent, rounds
Ditto patent round, elastic
Ditto best channels
Ditto patent seal slippers
Ditto fine cachmere channel boots, springs
Misses' goloshed cloth welts
GENTS'.
Gents' elastic side boots
Ditto calf and enamel wellington sea shoes
Ditto calf prince georges
Ditto stout wellingtons
Ditto lace-up boots
Ditto knee boots
Ditto patent short wellingtons
Ditto shooting boots, goloshed
CHILDREN'S.
Children's double-soled cloth boots
Ditto cashmere adelaide ditto
Ditto patent ankle straps
MEN'S.
Men's stout calf blucher boots
Ditto ditto kip ditto ditto
Ditto ditto calf ditto ditto, hob nailed.
Ditto ditto kip ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto knee boots
Ditto ditto lace-up boots
GOLOSHES.
Ladies' best goloshes, assorted.
Children's ditto ditto ditto, 4 to 13
Men's best goloshes.
Samples will be on view the day prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL-ROAD, near ASHFIELD STATION.
A Four-roomed House, with a Shop in front, 20 x 17, verandah 39 feet long in front and 20 feet on one side, with out-buildings, standing on an allotment of land about three-quarters of an acre in extent, being 96 feet to the Liverpool-road by a depth of 224 feet, all fenced in, and well supplied with water. The house is weather-boarded and well put together, with many comforts for a family of moderate size. The situation is between the chapel and the village inn, known as the Traveller's Rest, kept by Mr. Monkhouse, not five minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and only five miles from Sydney, which is done by the train in about fifteen minutes, at a very small cost to all taking monthly tickets.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell the above property, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at 11 o'clock. Terms at sale.

BOTANY BAY.
PORT HACKING.
GEORGE'S RIVER.
WOOLEWARE BAY.
TOWRA POINT, &c., &c.
3827 Acres of Land situated as above, much of it having waterside frontage, and a large portion comprising choice land, comparable with the Illawarra Country, so famous as the richest pasture and agricultural land in the colony.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the proprietor, to sell the whole of these valuable properties, in one lot, by auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd of May, at 11 o'clock.
The estates form several grants from the Crown to various persons, many of them selections by the early residents, such as the late Captain Burnie, Messrs. John O'Connell and Laycock, who had the privilege of choosing in the days of Governors King and Macquarie, from the best land in the country, and thus availed themselves of the lands now offered to public competition.
Some of the grants have been built upon, cultivated, fenced, and otherwise improved, and are now occupied by the proprietor, and others in charge of his cattle and horses running on the estates. The purchaser of the lands can also have the cattle and stock at a valuation.
On the plan to be seen at the City Mart the farms are numbered thus—

No.	Acres
1—	88 acres
2—	75
3—	150
4—	180
5—	1000, built upon and improved.
6—	166
7—	100
8—	20
9—	520
10—	98
11—	30
12—	320
13—	380
14—	700, built upon and improved
	3827 acres

Part of these lands are bounded by George's River, opposite Rocky Point; other portions are reached by means of boats from the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel. A punt would answer well to ply from Rocky Point to Connell's Point, which would be the most direct way to Sydney for horses, carts, or carriages.
The opening of the railway to Liverpool will also prove a great advantage to these properties, as a road has long been used from Liverpool to the properties, generally passing through many valuable estates.
Speculators would do well to visit these farms with a view to purchase in one lot, and subsequently divide into suitable portions for small farmers as freeholders, or as a large and industrious tenantry.
Terms at sale.

VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY.

Nineteen Small Farms, situated immediately opposite the Village and Sugar Works, part of them bounded by Cook's River above the dam, a little below Prout's Bridge. The road from Sydney leads through Newtown, close past the Railway Station, along the line known as the New Road to Canterbury.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, by the Trustees of an estate under an assignment deed (to close up the interests prior to a division of the assets), at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May next, at 11 o'clock,
All the unsold portions of that valuable estate directly opposite the Canterbury Sugar Works, bounded in part by Cook's River and Cup and Saucer Creek, and subdivided into small farms of from two to three and a quarter acres, more or less, adapted to various purposes; well suited to the labouring classes, who are profitably employed for miles around in obtaining firewood, sawn timber, and charcoal for consumption in the city; others also raise great quantities of poultry and eggs, vegetables, and dairy produce, all of which find ready sale in the village on the spot, or a better market in Sydney.
Scores of men, and some with families, are obliged to live in temporary and uncomfortable huts, near to their work, on land which they cannot purchase from wealthy and independent proprietors at a moderate rate, may now avail themselves of a small freehold, for a few pounds, of sufficient size to enable them to surround their dwellings with productive gardens and fruit trees enough for the wants of their families, at the same time being near their work, and in sight of a village with chapels, schools, and stores provided with everything necessary for their wants and comforts.
Lots 7, 8, and 9, nearly two acres each, are bounded on the north-west by Cup and Saucer Creek, with back frontage to a road leading down to Cook's River Dam.
Lots 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28, are bounded on the west by a road dividing it from Woolcott's property, and on the east by a road leading to the dam.
Lots 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27, are bounded on the west by a road leading direct to the Cook's River Dam, and on the east by a reserved road, 66 feet wide, dividing it from Thompson's property.
All the lots from No. 14 upwards exceed three acres in extent.
Messrs. V. Williams and H. M'Kay reside on the Estate, having purchased at the first sales.
Plans will be on view at the City Mart.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
Terms 25 per cent. cash, the residue on completion, to close up the accounts.
N.B.—All purchasers at former sales are requested to settle up and take their titles or conveyances.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Upper Paddington.
Two Unfinished Stone-built Cottages, each two rooms, arranged so as to have a bedroom in the attics.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd May, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land with 27 feet 6 inches frontage to Ellis-street, by a depth of 84 feet, part of the Point Piper Estate, on which is erected two stone cottages, intended to be three rooms in each.
The walls are well constructed and ready for the roof. The rear of the allotment is bounded by John-street 27 feet 6 inches, and is described in Mr. Wallis's large plan of the estate as No. 8 of block 9.
This property is likely to suit an industrious man with a family, who may be anxious to remove a little way out of the city.
Part of the purchase money may remain on credit.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee.

THURSDAY'S Regular Sale.
Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.
MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Horses of every description
Phaeton
Spring carts
Drays, &c.

Sale by Auction.
W. NEWELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, on the ground, Stephen-street, Camperdown, at 11 o'clock,
Two brick cottages, containing three rooms each, with stoves in front rooms; all plastered and papered; verandahs back and front, with stone flagging, gardens, and wells of pure water to each cottage; and being beautifully situated on rising ground, and commanding a splendid view of the Sydney University, and bringing in a rental of fifteen shillings per week. Title first-rate, and all to be sold for cash, and no reserve.

Totally Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
THURSDAY, 22nd May.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 22nd May, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
(65) Sixty-five packages of new and seasonable boots and shoes, comprising—
Stout watertights, tipped and bradded
Hobnailed bluchers
Stout kip ditto
Super calf ditto
French calf wellingtons
Stout kip ditto
Clump ditto
Ditto ditto half-wellingtons
Patent French wellingtons
Ditto half-wellingtons
Ditto elastic side boots
Ditto bluchers
Calf elastic side boots
Enamelled ditto
Calf oxonians
B.s' and Y.s' bluchers
Ditto oxonians
Riding boots
Enamelled napoleons
Diggers' boots
Women's stout leather boots
Ditto cachmere and cloth boots, patent goloshed
Ditto double soled ditto ditto
Ditto elastic side ditto ditto
Ditto ditto vamps
Ditto adelaide boots
Ditto patent slips
Ditto walking shoes
Maids' and girls' kid boots
Ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto cloth ditto
Children's patent straps
Ditto kid boots
Men's carpet slippers
Women's berlin ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, Tailors, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.
Extensive and Highly-important Unreserved Sale of Manchester, Woollen, and Scotch Manufactured Superior Clothing, Slops, &c.
TUESDAY, 27th, and
WEDNESDAY, 28th May.
The whole of the well and carefully selected wholesale Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus, on the premises, No. , George-street.
MR. W. C. RUSH has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. , George-street, on TUESDAY, 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 28th May, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
A varied and seasonable lot of drapery goods, &c., the whole in first-rate order and condition, comprising
Men's pilot coats
Boys' ditto
Men's beaver chesterfields
Boys' ditto
Men's black cloth frock coats
Ditto dress ditto
Ditto fancy doe shooting ditto
Ditto black cloth paletots
Ditto shooting coats
Boys' ditto jackets
Ditto petersham wrappers
Youths' ditto ditto
Men's clouded llama coatees
Ditto gambroon ditto
Youths' tweed ditto
Ditto drill ditto
Ditto gambroon ditto
Boys' cloth dresses
Men's waterproof coats
Ditto reversible ditto
Ditto silk ditto ditto
Ditto waterproof leggings
Boys' and youths' fancy doe vests
Men's ditto ditto
Ditto figured satin ditto
Ditto thibet ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Ditto fancy doe trousers
Ditto tweed ditto
Black alpacas
French merinoes
Coburgs
Coloured gros
Ditto glaces
Hard tartans
Musquito nets
Lenos
Cachmere shawls
Paisley ditto
Cachmere dresses
Delaine ditto
Balzorine ditto
China shawls
Ditto aprons
Pongees
Fancy lute ribbons
Gauze cap ditto
Cap fronts
Flowers
Lace caps
Ditto bordered handkerchiefs
Ditto dresses
Ditto edgings
Ditto insertions
Whisker blonds
Mourning ditto
Sewn muslin habit shirts
Ditto chemisettes
Ditto collars
4 4 bobbin nets
Tamboured book muslins
Black and coloured silk mantles
Fancy silk bonnets
Dunstable and luton ditto
Ditto hats
Silk trimmings
Ditto gimps
Ditto purses
Black and coloured dress buttons
Gilt and pearl ditto
Fancy twist ditto
Flexible ditto
Tartan shawls
Knitted wool ditto
Gala turnovers
Woollen polkas
Parasols
Umbrellas
Linen cuffs and collars
Men's Scotch twill shirts
Ditto regatta ditto
Ditto white ditto, W and B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Haberdashery
Coloured counterpanes
White ditto
Ditto quilts
Oil baizes.
Also, several packages will be offered by the invoice.
After which, the whole of the fixtures.
Terms, liberal at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street — Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest

Illawarra Horses.
From the stud of H. Osborne, Esq.
MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from H. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small draft of very superior horses, broken to saddle and harness.

Bay Horse, Dogcart, and Harness.
MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, very quiet and fast in harness
A nearly-new dogcart and harness.
The property of a gentleman about leaving the colony.

To the Shipping Interest, and Speculators.
The Magnificent American, built of Oak, Copper and Copper Fastened, Fast Sailing Brig
SWISS BOY.
MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen. and CO. have received instructions from Captain Knipe, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, THIS DAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
☞ The above fine oak-built vessel, as she now lies at the Circular Quay, having just discharged her cargo of lumber (487 tons) from Puget Sound. The SWISS BOY is 264 tons register, and will carry 300 tons. She sails well, and is well found in every respect, with abundance of spars, rigging, &c., &c.; has two entire suits of sails, one quite new, and may be got ready for sea at one hour's notice. She is in first-rate condition, having been thoroughly overhauled and coppered about 12 months since.
The Swiss Boy is perhaps the best adapted craft for the New Zealand or Hobart Town trade in the harbour of Port Jackson.
The inventory can be inspected upon application on board, at the Circular Quay; and at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

To the Shipping Interest and others.
The splendid fast-sailing brig, 199 tons register,
GRATIA.
For positive and unreserved Sale.
MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO have been favoured with instructions to submit for public competition, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, THIS DAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing brig GRATIA, 199 tons register, carries 250 tons dead weight, or 300 tons general cargo; would make an excellent trader to New Zealand, or the inter-colonial trade; is well found in stores, sails, and gear, and can be sent to sea at immediate notice.
☞ This superior brig is worthy the attention of any parties wishing to secure a good, substantial, and cheap vessel, as she must be sold to the highest bidder.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneers, and orders to view the vessel, where she now lies, at Cuthbert's Wharf, next to the Gas Company's.
Terms liberal, at sale.

To Saddlers, Harness Makers, Private Buyers, and the Trade.
Gentlemen's all-over Hogskin Saddles
Ladies' Elegant Embroidered Ditto
Double and Single Horse Harness
Cruppers, Bridles, Belts
Omnibus Harness, &c., &c.
MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on FRIDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases saddlery, harness, &c., viz.—
Gentlemen's plain-shafted saddles
Ditto ditto all-over hogskin ditto
Ditto ditto somerset ditto
Ladies' hogskin side saddles
Ditto ditto embroidered ditto
Hunting saddles
Bitts
Cruppers
Bridles
Double, single, and four-horse plated brass mounted harness, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Continuation Sale.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Shippers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.
97 Packages, ex Speedy
137 Ditto, ex various ships.
To close consignments.
THIS DAY, 22nd
FRIDAY, 23rd.
Commencing each day at eleven o'clock.
MESSRS. CHARLES MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above days,
234 packages of drapery, consisting of almost every line required by the trade for the approaching season.
The greatest portion of the above are new goods, and the remainder to close consignments; and the instructions are to clear every package.
Horrocks' shirtings, all letters
Imperial sheetings, 68, 72, 80, 90, 100
Wigan ditto ditto ditto
34 and 36-inch shirtings
Mediums
Double warps
30, 33, and 36-inch domestics
72 and 80 twill ditto
Moleskins
Union ticks
Cotton
Chadwick's twills
5-4 Manchester ginghams
Rolled shirtings
Rolled jaconet
Corded skirts, &c.
Crinolines
Rough browns
Glazed cambrics
Dimities
Marseilles quiltings, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4
Imperial and twill ditto
Coloured counterpanes
Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Super blankets, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4
Bath ditto, ditto
Coburgs
Circassians
Alpacas
Black and coloured moreens
Union damasks
Worsted ditto
Fancy doeskins
Black and Oxford ditto
Broad cloths
Pilots and beavers
Window cords
Bedford ditto
Shepherds' plaids
French merinoes
Ditto twills
Ditto printed delaines
Ditto challis
Ditto ribbons, plain and fancy
Ditto kid gloves
Ditto satins
Ditto velvets
American pea jackets
Ditto ditto coats
Ditto hip jackets
Sealskin coats
Napoleon ditto
Drab driving ditto
Pilot ditto
Waterproof ditto
Reversible ditto
Shepherd's ditto
Stockman's ditto
Men's black doe ditto
Ditto oxonians
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto ditto doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Woollen cord ditto
Bedford cord ditto
Pilot ditto
Sporting doe vests
Cloth ditto
Black ditto ditto and S. B.
Fancy silk ditto
White shirts, washed and boxed
Regatta shirts, ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge ditto
Ladies' wool polkas
Girls' ditto ditto
Children's ditto, all qualities and sizes
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 shawls
Knitted ditto
Boots, bootees, and bootikins
Garters, overalls, &c.
Fancy jackets, &c.
Lambswool shirts and pants
Merino ditto ditto
Ditto socks, 1 to 10
Ditto coloured, 1 to 10
Worsted ditto
White-brown ditto
Women's white and cotton ditto
Black and blue grey ditto
Bonnet ribbons
Orientals, and fancy ditto
Sash and belt ditto ditto
Fringes and gimp
Fancy trimmings
Embossed velvets
Cachmere gloves
Vicuna and cloth ditto
Driving gloves
Norway ditto
Ladies' riding gloves
Children's gloves, in great variety.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Speedy, Nightingall, master, from London.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, May 22nd, and TO-MORROW, Friday, May 23rd,
The following goods, ex Speedy, damaged by sea water, on account of whom it may concern:—
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
BD&Co. over M—
939 50 pairs 9-4 medium blankets, much damaged
DG over CNB in diamond—
698 30 pieces 36-inch shirtings, all more or less damaged
20 ditto India ditto, ditto
40— 5 ditto ditto, ditto
45— 5 ditto ditto, ditto
714 A 10 ditto longcloth, ditto
B 5 ditto ditto, ditto
H 5 ditto ditto, ditto
HH 5 ditto ditto, ditto
M1 5 ditto ditto, ditto
M2 5 ditto ditto, ditto
Mx2 5 ditto ditto, ditto
M3 5 ditto ditto, ditto
Mx3 5 ditto ditto, ditto
724 19 pieces Chadwick's twills, slightly damaged
17 ditto ditto, sound

FRIDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock.
G in diamond F at side—
57 50 pieces 36-in. white shirtings, much damaged
59 50 ditto ditto, ditto
60 50 ditto ditto, ditto
62 50 ditto ditto, ditto
56 50 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
63 50 ditto ditto, ditto
EP 3 100 pairs 9-4 blankets, slightly damaged
S in diamond over P—
16 bales blankets, more or less damaged, particulars in to-morrow's issue.
Terms, cash.

To Boot and Shoemakers.
35 Trunks New and Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
☞ New Goods, just landed, ex York, from London.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed, ex York, from London.
35 trunks new and seasonable goods, from best manufacturers, viz.—
Gents' calf wellingtons
Ditto patent leather dress wellingtons
Ditto balmorals
Ditto elastic side cloth boots
Ditto enamelled calf ditto
Ditto short wellingtons
Stout cossacks
Stout bluchers, h.b.
Enamelled riding boots
Napoleons
Patent leather short wellingtons
Ladies' lace boots
Ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto elastic
Ditto calf ditto
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Children's shoes, assorted
Children's cloth boots, assorted, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 26th instant, on account of holiday.
To Picture Buyers and others.
Ex Walter Hood.
Sixteen Cases Superior Framed Engravings, Plain and Coloured.
Oil Paintings
Medallion Pictures, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, 243, George street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed, ex "Walter Hood,"
Sixteen cases very superior
Framed Engravings
Oil Paintings
Medallion Paintings, &c.
Including
Homestead, Sunny Afternoon
Christ Weeping, Christ Blessing
Village Pastor, Baltic Fleet
Welsh and Scotch Hills, Cromwell
Origin of Music, Bed-time
Sortie from Sebastopol, Prenez Garde
Gallery of Beauty, Nelson
Lift me up, Put me down
Cavalry Charge, Why callest thou me
Sporting pictures, Carrying the Battery
Outward and Homeward Bound
Sunrise and Sunset
Hastings Beach, Highland Brigade
Christ and Woman of Samaria
Ann Page, Rose of Grenada
Doing the Elegant, Inkermann
Strictly Confidential, Emperor and Empress
The Seasons, in rich medallion frames
Portraits, ditto ditto
Various subjects, ditto ditto
Landseer's pictures, in sets
Waiting the Ferry, Frugal Meal
Traveller's Rest, Farmer's Friends
Park Hacks, Dying Douglas
Wesley's Escape, Faithful Guardian
Happy Times, Grace Darling
Joan of Arc, Army and Navy
Ease and Contentment, &c.
☞ Together with an assortment of first-class pictures.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Clothing, Jewellery.
THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-assorted invoice of drapery and clothing, consisting of white shirts, men's lambswool vests, regatta shirts, cachmere shawls, sheeting, prints, muslin dresses, French merinos, Scotch twill shirts, merino vests, pilot cloth overcoats, doeskin trousers, satin vests, moleskin trousers, frockcoats, waterproof coats, reefing jackets, boys' doeskin coats and trousers, &c. Also
A choice lot of jewellery, consisting of watches, guard chains, rings, brooches, earrings, bracelets, alberts, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Ford's Cut Glass.
Beautiful Assortment.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, May 23rd, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 casks superior cut glassware, comprising
Handsome cut wine glasses, various patterns
Ditto tumblers, ditto
Ditto clarets
Ditto champagnes
Ditto decanters
Ditto claret jugs
Ditto water ditto
Ditto salts
Ditto dishes
Cruets and frames.
Terms at sale.

Shoalhaven Horses.
BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt street, on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of strong well-bred young horses, from Shoalhaven. They are all broken to saddle, and some to harness; have been well-handled, and are in good condition.

Colts, Mares, and Fillies.
BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions from Thomas Stewart, Esq. Mount Elrington, Braidwood, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock,
40 very fine colts, mares, and fillies, got principally by imported horses out of well-selected mares; they are in very prime condition, and have been chosen out of a very large stud, expressly to meet existing demands for this class of stock.

Postponed in consequence of the goods not being landed.
Important unreserved Sale of Cab, Stanhope, and other Phaetons, Dog-carts, Newport Pagnells, &c., now landing, ex Polmaise.
BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The following very choice vehicles, direct from the builder's hands, Aaron Parfitt, Newbury, Berks—
2 headed cab phaetons
6 dog-carts
2 dog-cart phaetons
2 Stanhope ditto
2 Newport Pagnell carts.
The whole of which are finished in the best possible style, combining lightness, strength, and elegance. They will be on view previous to sale.

Passenger Conveyance
Four-horse Harness.
BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th instant,
A very capital passenger conveyance, hung on 8 springs, has ample room for 13 persons, and was built to order, by Kerns and Shaw, only four months since, to run between Windsor and Parramatta; it is extra strong throughout, has sustained very little wear, and is complete with lamps, swingle bars, &c. Also one set four-horse and one set wheel harness, complete.
☞ The whole comprises a very excellent turn-out, and would yield a handsome return to a steady man working it to one of the suburbs. The purchaser will also have advantage of the Homebush Races next week, by which he can clear more than a third of his outlay.

SATURDAY'S HORSE SALE postponed until MONDAY, the 26th. — Saturday next, being the Queen's Birthday, and a general holiday, our usual horse sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the usual time.
BURT, HASSALL, and CO., auctioneers, Horse Bazaar, 153, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

THURSDAY, 22nd May.
Price and Gosnell's celebrated Perfumery, &c., from their Successors, Messrs. Hughes and Jones, just landed, ex Ashburton.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 202, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following choice articles of perfumery, violet powder, soaps, &c., from the celebrated house of Price and Gosnell (now Hughes and Jones), viz.:
Delcroix's castor oil pomade
Price and Co.'s cold cream
Ditto circassian ditto
Ditto macassar ditto
Ditto bears' grease
Ditto ditto marrow
Ditto curling cream, and ditto oil
Dr. Frampton's pomatum
Price and Co.'s extract of rosemary
Ditto assorted royal boquets
Ditto exhibition ditto
Ditto Asiatic balsam
Ditto Peruvian balm
Ditto honey waters and aromas
Ditto rondeletia
Ditto extract of roses
Ditto highly-scented violet powder
Hughes and Jones' biochrine (or life of the hair)
Price and Co.'s savon de miel
Delcroix's macassar oil
Ditto kalydor
Ditto moeline
Price and Co.'s golden oil
Ditto Abernethy's specific (for the complexion)
Ditto marking ink
Otto of rose pomade
Milk of elder-flowers
Milk of roses
Toilet vinegar
De Verdigan's alsana extract
Rose geranium ditto
Essence of Verbena
Persian rose soap
Crême de sultanes
Guard's-club bouquet
Camphorated chalk
Hair pins
Ditto reindeer's marrow
Ditto trebled distilled lavender water
Delcroix's esprit de lavender
Ditto poudre unique and poudre subtil
Ditto Queen's own dentifrice and camphorated tooth powder
Ditto vegetable extract or hair wash
Hughes and Jones's refresher
Anderson's Mexican cream
Hancock's balsam
Prince and Co.'s Persian rose soap
Ditto almond oil shaving cakes
Ditto military and shaving ditto
Ditto camphor soap
Ditto floating ditto
Ditto Naples ditto
Ditto honey tablets
Ditto brown Windsor ditto
Ditto rypophagon
Ditto saponaceous bricks
Johnston's patent Windsor soap
Nail brushes, tooth brushes, &c.
Purkis and Lambert strongly recommend the above goods as being of the choicest description.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Hair Dressers, Perfumers, and Comb Dealers.
Superior Lot of Real Tortoise Shell.
Side Combs
Braid Ditto
Jenny Lind Ditto
Dandriff Ditto
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of real tortoise shell
Side combs
Braid ditto
Jenny Lind ditto
Dandriff small tooth ditto
Bastard ditto ditto
Dressing combs, 7 and 8 inch.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Damaged Bread and Flour.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
67 bags damaged bread
2 ditto ditto flour.
Terms, cash.

Postponed to FRIDAY, 23rd May.
To Grocers and others.
176 Bags Coffee.
202 Bags Sugar.
Java and Ceylon Coffee, and Steam-refined Sugar.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 23rd May,
176 bags coffee, as under—
CF—92 bags very superior Java coffee (in handy little bags, 40 lbs. or about)
TL—84 bags Ceylon coffee (about 130 lbs. each, very superior)
SC over AE—202 bags steam-refined white sugar (about 50 lb. bags).
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th June.
A Pretty Country Residence.
That capital Messuage called St. George's Lodge, with the grounds attached to and surrounding the same, containing about 40 acres, next to Bexley, and about six miles from Sydney, beyond Cook's River, on the Illawarra Road, within a convenient distance of the Railway Stations at Ashfield and Newtown.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The auctioneers, in offering this valuable property to public notice, beg to state that, parties on the look out for a retired cottage residence, with garden, paddock, grounds, stable, gig-house, &c., at a convenient distance from business, and yet within a few miles of the city, will not lose time in becoming acquainted, by personal inspection, with the merits of the property in question, and which can be done by application to them for cards to view.
It lies in a delightful place, with a considerable extent of cleared ground around, and commands a wide range of pleasant landscape and woodland scenery, embracing the rivers in the distance, and mountains beyond. The district is remarkably healthful and the climate proverbial for its purity.
A more suitable position for a boarding school could not be found, and the premises it will be seen are eminently suitable for that purpose, owing to the large number of rooms they contain, viz., 12 of the following dimensions:—
15 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches
18 ditto ditto by 11 ditto ditto
15 ditto ditto by 9 ditto 9 ditto
12 ditto 9 ditto by 11 ditto 7 ditto
12 ditto ditto by 12 ditto ditto
9 ditto ditto by 7 ditto 6 ditto
10 ditto 7 ditto by 8 ditto 10 ditto
10 ditto ditto by 8 ditto ditto
9 ditto ditto by 6 ditto ditto
15 ditto 6 ditto by 8 ditto ditto
9 ditto 9 ditto by 8 ditto ditto
6 ditto ditto by 8 ditto ditto.
Also, an enclosed verandah, 23 feet 6 inches by 6 feet; and a front verandah, 40 feet by 6 feet. The interior passages are also of convenient dimensions.
The land is all cleared, well-watered, and divided into convenient paddocks and gardens. Attached to the house is a well of excellent water, and also a water tank, a two-stall stable, and gig-house.
The property is in a rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, and within a convenient distance of two railway stations.
Title, perfect.
☞ Plans are in the course of preparation. Cards to view can be had on application to the auctioneers.
Terms of payment:—25 per cent. cash deposit; 25 per cent. by approved bill at three months from day of sale, the residue on the completion of the conveyance, or at the option of the purchaser, may remain for two years secured on the property, at bank interest.

Magic Lanterns, Dissolving View Lanterns, Electro-Magnetic Coil Machines, Compound Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on MONDAY, May 26, at 11 o'clock,
Large dissolving view lanterns, with views, changing slides, chromatropes, comic slips, &c.
Large phantasmagoria lanterns, ditto ditto
Small magic lanterns, with slides
Electro-magnetic coil machines, with Smee's battery
Compound microscopes
Stereoscopes, with views, figures, diagrams, &c.
Patent enemas, breast pumps, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of extensive Sale of Drapery Goods.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 29th,
A large and extensive assortment of seasonable drapery goods, full particulars of which will appear in an early issue.
Terms at sale.

Extensive and wholly Unreserved Sale of
Gold and Silver Jewellery
Plated Ware, Watch Materials
Precious Stones, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on FRIDAY, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close accounts,
An extensive assortment of gold jewellery
Silver and silver gilt goods
Silver-mounted plated ware
British plate
Watch materials
Precious stones
Jet work, &c.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of most Elegant and Modern Imported Furniture, Pianofortes, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the extensive Stores, adjoining his auction rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 11 o'clock,
One of the most extensive and elegant selections of superior household furniture yet offered for public sale, and comprising
Rosewood suites, spring and hair-stuffed, covered in rich silk damasks
Mahogany ditto ditto ditto
Mahogany dining room suites, covered in morocco and hair cloth
Rosewood cheffoniers
Rosewood and mahogany ladies' writing tables
Mahogany chest drawers
Rosewood and mahogany loo and card tables
Ditto ditto work tables
Mahogany washstands, fitted complete
Cane and willow seated chairs
Portable folding chairs
Toilet drawers, with swing glasses
Hair-seated sofas and chairs
Elegant gilt framed pier glasses, with marble slab tables
Large sized gilt framed chimney glasses
An elegant assortment of paperhangings
Splendid-toned pianofortes, by eminent manufacturers, in elegant rosewood cases, &c.
☞ Catalogues will be prepared, and the whole on view two days preceding the sale.
Terms at sale.

Maitland Horses, just arrived.
MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Mr. Ingall to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 very superior draught horses, capable of drawing 30 cwt., each, young and in first-rate condition.
N.B.—The auctioneer is requested by the owner to say that they are the finest and best horses (in one lot) that have been brought to Sydney markets for a long time past.
Terms, cash.

Handsome Saddle Mare.
MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay mare, 5 years old, stands 15½ hands high, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, and admirably adapted for a one-horse phaeton.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY'S General Horse Sale.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A number of fresh horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Intending purchasers are reminded that trials will be given as a test of their capabilities before settlement of sale.
Heavy draught horses, with the best trial
Light ditto ditto, with Brickfield-hill trial
Carriage and gig horses
Saddle ditto, superior
Stock horses, with saddles and bridles, complete
One boy's pony. Also,
Several horses suitable for various purposes
Horse, gig, and harness, complete
Horse, dogcart, and harness, complete
Horse, dray, and harness
Horses, carts, and harness
Gigs, new and old
One new albert sociable
Whitechapel chaise-carts, on patent axles
New box drays
New town ditto
New carts
New tilted carts
Spring cart
New trucks
Spring cart harness
Gig, carriage, and cart harness
Saddles, bridles, whips, &c.
Terms, cash.

Elegant and substantial Furniture.
Drawing and Dining-room Suites
Wardrobes
Loo and Pembroke Tables
Whatnots, Sideboards, &c.
Oil Paintings and Engravings
Shower Bath.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, without the least reserve,
A large quantity of choice, elegant, and substantial Furniture, consisting of
Drawing-room suites in silk damask
Cheffoniers in rosewood and walnut
Loo tables, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut
Occasional tables in ditto
Whatnots in ditto
Canterburys
Music stools.
DINING-ROOM SUITES.
Folding tables, with leaves
Mahogany chairs, covered morocco
Lounge ditto ditto
Sofas ditto
Sideboards, with cellaret, &c.
BED ROOM.
Wardrobes
Cane-seated chairs
Chests drawers
Toilet tables, &c.
Ditto glasses.
Included with the above is an invoice of the patent portable furniture so much approved of for the country, &c., it being readily taken apart, and packs in a very small compass.
Terms at sale.

Mosaic Flooring Boards.
To Upholsterers, Builders, &c.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
18 cases, each 100 feet, mosaic flooring boards, applicable for ball rooms, saloons, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Cutlery
Tunbridge Wells Ware.
THIS DAY, at half-past 10.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Invoices of
Sheffield and Birmingham goods
Workboxes, &c,
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale of Wines, Spirits, Draft and Bottled Liquors, &c., &c.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, and Buyers in general.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to offer at auction, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd May, at their Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
500 cases pale brandy
10 hogsheads Martell's ditto
35 ditto W. I. rum, 30 o.p.
23 ditto ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
15 ditto E. I. ditto, 30 o.p.
7 ditto ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
235 cases key brand gin
265 ditto JDKZ ditto
245 ditto anchor ditto
163 ditto old tom
15 hogsheads Scotch whisky
14 quarter-casks ditto ditto
13 octaves ditto ditto
300 cases, 1 and 2 dozen, Graham's three diamond port
90 ditto, 3 dozen, Graham's four diamond port
265 ditto superior pale sherry
15 hogsheads very fine ditto ditto
16 quarters ditto ditto ditto
100 casks Baird's bottled ale and porter
100 ditto Bryant and Davis' ditto ditto
260 ditto Marzetti's bottled ditto ditto
65 ditto Whitbread's bottled porter
35 ditto assorted liqueurs.
Terms at sale.

Notice.
To Furniture and Musical Instrument Buyers.
THIS DAY.
FRITH and PAYTEN'S Sale by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, will commence, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

Pianofortes.
Broadwood's Square and Cottage.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A Broadwood's square pianoforte, 6½ octaves, walnut wood
A superior rosewood cottage ditto
Ditto mahogany ditto.
Terms at sale.

53 Bags Muscat Dates.
On account of whom it may concern.
RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on MONDAY, the 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
53 bags muscat dates, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Dressing Glasses.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
EJ in diamond.
§ 51 }—4 20 x 16 dressing glasses with drawers
2 20 x 16 ditto slabs
2 24 x 18 ditto ditto
§ 52 }—1 14 x 10 ditto, plain tray
§ 53 }—2 27 x 20 ditto slabs
4 27 x 20 ditto drawers
4 24 x 18 ditto ditto
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Copper Ore.
BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 284, George-street, on MONDAY next, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
About 2 tons copper ore.
Samples on view at the Sydney Auction Mart.

The Bank of Australasia.
East Maitland.
For Sale by Public Auction, without reserve.
To all classes of the community seeking investments this property stands unrivalled.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions to submit to public competition, the above valuable and highly estimated property, on WEDNESDAY, May 28th, at Mr. Burgess's, George and Dragon Inn, Melbourne-street, East Maitland, near the Bank, precisely at 12 o'clock, nick time,
The premises have been occupied by the Bank of Australasia for the last eight years; the ground contains two roods, with a frontage to Melbourne-street of 132 feet, and a depth of 165 feet: the house has a frontage 45 feet, and a depth of 45 feet, and contains
Two front rooms, 17 feet square, occupied as bank parlour and office
Hall, 17 feet long by 6 feet 6 inches
Two large cellars, 23 feet by 16 feet
Dining-room, 21 feet by 12 feet
Pantry, 12 feet by 6 feet
Back office, 12 feet by 12 feet
Back dormitory, 12 feet by 14
Kitchen adjoining the latter, 12 feet by 14
One first floor dormitory, 24 feet by 12
One ditto, 12 feet by 12
One ditto, 12 feet by 14
In the large and convenient yard there is a well of pure water (a great consideration in East Maitland), laundry, coach-house, and harness room, a nine-stalled stable, strongly built, and roomy, with large loft, and in fact every convenience that can possibly be required. The trees, flowers, and garden are highly cultivated, the shrubbery ornamental, and delightfully arranged, and although this splendid property is in the very centre of business, the arrangements are so exquisite that solitude and commerce combine at one and the same time their great and valuable privileges; the house is built of brick with stone facings, walls stuccoed, with large verandah in front, stone foundations throughout; the building contains 13 rooms and large hall, 17 feet long 6 feet 6 inches wide.
The auctioneers have every confidence in recommending this superior property to the general notice of the public, and they believe that its great value is truly appreciated. If anything can add to the satisfaction they feel in selling the above it is this fact, that there is no reserve, and that the highest bidder will certainly obtain a property standing A1 in the populous, important, and unequalled Hunter River District, and at once receive a large interest (in the shape of rent) on the outlay.
Now that railroads with giant steps have wedged in their lever power for the benefit of the great interior; with steam communication day and night working on the coast and rivers of this thriving locality; with all natural advantages aided by skill and capital; with well balanced, if not universal prosperity urging on the great interests of this vast district;—if these privileges will not give value to properties such as the above nothing can give them value.
The Auctioneers feel quite satisfied that this property above all others will be fairly estimated by intending buyers.
A plan of the property is on view at Mr. Burgess' George and Dragon Inn, East Maitland; and at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, Sydney.
Parties in Sydney wishing to attend the sale can do so by leaving Sydney the night before the day of sale (WEDNESDAY, the 28th May) per steamer, and returning on the Thursday morning.
All particulars can be obtained of JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esq., solicitor, East Maitland; and BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, 284, George-street, Sydney.
Terms, liberal.
Title—Guaranteed.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c., &c.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
193 bales wool
47 casks tallow
477 paunches ditto
1780 sheepskins
99 hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Postponement of Weekly Produce Sale.
MORT and CO. beg to inform the public that in consequence of the wool advertised as above not being landed, the usual produce sale will not take place till FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, when a large quantity of New Zealand wool will be offered for competition.
Pitt-street, 21st May, 1856.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
Valuable Building Allotment, PHILLIP-STREET, close to Bridge-street, the Custom House, new Water Police Offices, the Circular Quay, &c.
Title—Grant by purchase from the Crown.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 27th June,
All that very valuable piece of land in the CITY OF SYDNEY, being allotment No. 6 of section 104, as per Government plan, having 30 feet frontage to PHILLIP-STREET, by a depth of about 92 feet, extending to a lane 30 feet wide at the rear.
☞ The situation of the above allotment is the most delightful, as well as perhaps the most valuable of any in the city. It is the second allotment from Bridge-street, on the west side of Phillip-street, and is well adapted either for a site for a private residence or for commercial purposes. Its contiguity to the Circular Quay, Custom House, &c., renders it especially eligible for the latter. It is impossible to overrate the value of land in this situation, and the auctioneers beg most particularly to direct the attention of merchants and capitalists to this sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

2500 Sheep and Station.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 23rd May,
The following fine lot of sheep—
1300 ewes, 4 years old
1200 mixed ages and sexes
2500 more or less.
Together with an excellent and well-watered run, situated about four miles from the township of Burrowa, adjoining the stations of Edward Ryan, Esq., and W. H. Broughton, Esq., and consisting of fine open forest country and plains, capable of depasturing about 4500 SHEEP in large flocks.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a large cultivation paddock (about 30 acres), stock-yard, sheep-pens, hurdles, shed, huts, and other out-houses.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

Horses.
MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been instructed by Messrs. Pye and Handrigan of Campbell's River, to sell by auction, at Mr. James Lander's Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek, THIS DAY, the 22nd May instant, at 12 o'clock noon.
Sixty horses and mares. They are just arrived from the station, in good condition. A number of them have been broken to saddle and harness.
The breed and description of the stock of the above gentleman having been so often appreciated and acknowledged by the best judges in the colony, they require no comment.
The whole will be sold without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Egan and Son v. Vidler.
ON MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises of the above-named defendant, situated near to the Menangle, in the district of Campbelltown, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a good team of horses, with double shaft dray and harness, one gig, a number of cows, household furniture, and the defendant's stock-in-trade as a publican, unless this execution be previously satisfied. Parramatta, 19th May, 1856.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st May, 1856.
The Commercial Banking Company v. Gray.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at noon, at the residence of the above-named defendant, Bloomfield-street, Crown-street, Surry Hills, the Sheriff will cause to be sold household furniture, unless this execution be previously satisfied.
GEORGE UHR, Under Sheriff.

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SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, January 24.)

There is one mistake into which our Indian associations fall, which materially diminishes their reputation and their use. They fancy themselves in opposition to the Government. They imagine that their duty is to agitate, to oppose, to vilify, and as it were to compel Government to concede the reforms of which they are desirous. The fallacy gives a tone of arrogance to their demands, a degree of personal hostility to their censures, which arms against them the *amour-propre* of all officials, and the common sense of all moderate men. It may be all very well for a Parliamentary leader of opposition to declare his belief that the Minister intends to ruin the country. The public understands that he speaks in a Parliamentary sense, and laughs at or supports him on other grounds. But in this country, this kind of vituperation produces only contempt. Moderate men have long since agreed, that the Indian Government, faultily constructed as it may be, is still desirous to advance. It gets occasionally into a wrong path from which it requires to be drawn back. It is often mistaken. It is always excessively slow. But it is on the whole a just Government, a Government the interests of which are permanently identified with progress. The mistake is the greater, because just at this moment there is a very decided wish to listen to these Associations. There is nothing the Governments really so much desire as some authoritative exposition of the wishes of the different classes of the country. They feel, and strongly, that on many points they are compelled to stumble along in the dark, to adopt tentative measures, to postpone schemes of which the public is as desirous as themselves. Our social legislation would be infinitely easier if the British India Association would express what the mass of natives really think of our laws. Measures in connection with trade would be much more rapidly adopted, if the Chambers of Commerce would suggest the actual reforms they are anxious for. Mr. Halliday's path would be twice as smooth, if landholders and planters would only say, "We like this, and not that, and yonder is the reform we require." This is the function performed by similar bodies in Europe, and is exactly the assistance they decline to afford in India. The Anti-corn-law League did not content itself with denouncing taxes on bread. It called for the abrogation of this law, and the remission of that duty, and its demands were conceded. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, hopes that commercial interests may be considered as the foundation of Negrais. It is requested to add its own representative to the two officials employed to select the site. It declines, but still vaguely hopes that "commercial interests will receive their due share of attention." The same absence of practical effort has hitherto distinguished the Indigo Planters' Association. They stand on a vantage ground of local knowledge from which it is impossible to drive them. Their representations receive a degree of attention which sometimes—as in the case of the Affray Bill—leads Government to forget important considerations. Yet one single man, Captain Craufurd, has been permitted to effect more practical good for the Planting interest than the whole Association.

This absence of definite design is apparent even in the last proceeding of that body. At the annual meeting in Calcutta a motion was brought forward to petition Parliament to add non-official members to the Legislative Council. That seems practical enough. But Mr. Peterson's speech in support, which is accepted as expressing the wishes of the meeting, is a demand for representative Government—a very different thing. The petition itself, again, asks for an addition to the numbers of the Council, which, if carried out, would paralize the Executive Government altogether.

With the petition understood in its more limited sense we can most cordially concur. From the moment that the Executive Council was deprived of its legislative power, the addition of non-official members became a question of time. That change was effected partly in obedience to a prevalent idea, that it was necessary to liberalize our institutions, and partly to meet an admitted necessity. The Council knew much of Bengal and little of India. It was absolutely necessary to add members from the other Presidencies, and they could not be added to the Cabinet. Two more English lawyers were also introduced at the same time, perhaps to limit the dangerous influence of "untrained" common sense. The Council thus enlarged was compelled to debate orally, and the admission of the public followed as a matter of course. The end sought, we allow, has for the moment been achieved. The evil of local ignorance has been corrected. The Council now knows, or can know, as much of the local habits, wishes, and feelings of Madras as of Bengal, of Bombay as of the North-West Provinces. It can make its laws applicable to the entire empire without coming into rude collision with its widely different races. It may therefore dispense with special legislation, a great step towards the unity of the Empire. While, however, its local ignorance has been removed or diminished, its class ignorance remains. The members, however different in thought, information, and ability, are practically all of one class. All who are not old officials are English lawyers. They all view affairs from the same locus standi, are all men of thought rather than of practical life, and are all disposed to legislate rather on abstract principles, than in accordance with the actual wants and circumstances of the country. This peculiarity is evident in every report of their proceedings. The speeches, often able, are always deficient in animation. There is no debating, none of that collision of interests which tend so greatly to elicit truth. Moreover, as the members themselves admit, they are still compelled to legislate in the dark. They scarcely understand what is asked of them either by commercial men, by natives, or by separate classes of the people. At this moment, we doubt if they are confident as to the true state of native feeling about the remarriage of Hindoo widows. They might, it is true, obtain this information from a committee with power to hear evidence, but we suspect one good speaker, defending or attacking the measure from the fulness of knowledge, would have far more practical influence. It is the same with matters of commerce, and with the internal government of the country. We question if there is one member, except possibly Mr. Grant, who can lay his finger on one Zillah grievance, and say "that should be remedied, not because it is opposed to abstract principle, but because it is from such and such circumstances a nuisance." This evil unquestionably requires reform, and may be reformed by the addition of non-official members.

The only great impediment to such a change consists in the relation between the Executive and the Legislature. The Executive Council has already lost its majority in the Indian Parliament. Reinforced by four non-official members, the representative section of Council might outvote the Government, might draw to themselves a control over the Executive, might in fact bring the wheels of Government to a dead lock. Even now we have heard of measures laid aside, because it would be impossible to push them through Council. The Governor-General might happen to consider a law imperative which the Council would bluntly refuse to pass. We admit the theoretical danger of such an occurrence. India is a despotism, and if Englishmen are to rule, it must remain such. It is therefore essential that the Governor-General should in moments of emergency exercise absolute power. But the Council, however constituted, could not in emergencies limit his authority. It is admitted that he can do any Executive act he pleases, subject to his English responsibility. He could, therefore, in an emergency act in the teeth of any existing law, and trust for his indemnity to Parliament. New laws on the other hand cannot be passed without his consent, for the veto would at any moment suspend the action of the Legislature. That this is scarcely sufficient, we are ready to admit. We believe that it was a mistake to deprive the Governor-General of concurrent legislative power, to be employed only on his own responsibility. But even without that extreme remedy the danger can never be so serious as not to allow of a reference to England. It is only in the Military Department that instant action can be requisite, and in the Military Department the Governor-General would remain, as he already is, absolute.

But farther than this addition we cannot believe it expedient to proceed. Any arrangement approaching to a representation of the people would place the Legislature in the hands of natives. They are not yet fitted either by thought, knowledge, or the local peculiarities of the Empire for such a task. We cannot take a specimen of Young Bengal and call him a representative of Rajpootana, yet it is Young Bengal only which considers itself enlightened. Mr. Peterson says Anglo-Saxon communities in other countries will not submit to be governed without representation. We may concede the assertion, though all England is governed and only one-tenth represented. He then adds—"The great fact remains undoubted that with self-government comes independence of character, improvement, and civilisation in every respect; and is India to be debarred from these advantages because her voice is as yet but small?" The two sentences contradict each other. If the country is to govern itself, what do we here? If the natives are fairly represented, what is the Anglo-Saxon vote worth? Even if self-government were possible—which it is not, in Bengal at any rate—it is useless to discuss its feasibility. We have India, and intend to keep it, by the sabre if necessary, and schemes for improvement must be framed in accordance with that primary fact. That the Legislature may be improved we are willing to concede. That it may be improved by the suggestion of the Planters' Association we have already admitted. But self-government in this country means simply that the wise shall voluntarily enable the foolish to reign over them.

SERJEANT BUZFUZ REDIVIVUS.

(From the John Bull, 28th January.)

A gratuitous burst of virtuous indignation on behalf of William Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, in which Mr. Serjeant Wilkins thought fit to indulge, and which he coupled with an attack upon the public press, has drawn upon the learned advocate the following smart castigation from one of the best pickled rods of the *Times*:—

"It must be a source of serious satisfaction to all persons who cherish the good old traditions of the English bar that the grand school of Buzfuz has still its representatives even in our degenerate times. The task of whitewashing that estimable individual, Mr. William Palmer, of Rugeley, is one which would have tasked to the utmost even the abounding eloquence of that learned Serjeant who lives in the memory of us all. He is not dead, however, that is, the man may be dead, but his spirit survives, and is embodied, for the delight of the age, in the portly person of yet another learned Serjeant. While Serjeant Wilkins lives it would be premature to give ourselves over to despair. In him we find the same fervid and enthusiastic spirit, the same luminous appreciation of the eternal distinctions between right and wrong, the same glowing indignation, the same tender touches of pathos, and the same unqualified devotion to the interests of his client. All great systems are distinguished by their simplicity. The medical system of Sangrado, for example, turned upon phlebotomy and hot water. The forensic system of Serjeant Wilkins, consists of indignant virtue and abuse of the press. Would that we could write in a whisper, lest we might again offend! Would that we could convey information, and yet not convey it. Would that we could mention the name of William Palmer, of Rugeley—*humani generis decus*—without injuring his case! The truth, however, must be told. There is a county town named Stafford—there is another smaller town named Rugeley. In this latter town a surgeon, eminent alike for his professional skill and his domestic virtues, lately practised his art and adorned private life. His name is William Palmer; his wife died suddenly; his brother died suddenly; his friend died suddenly, in his very arms, as one may say; but, in place of commiserating his affliction and helping him to bear the burden of his sorrows, his neighbours began to murmur and hint to each other their dark and degrading suspicions. There was an inquest—a second inquest—and a third inquest—in the course of which facts were elicited which, however awkward they may at first appear to flippant and superficial individuals, are yet susceptible of the clearest explanation. It follows logically that William Palmer is innocent; to utter or print a word in his disparagement is to stab a falling man. To speak of the 'catalogue' of William Palmer's crimes is an observation which 'Mr. Edwin James would never dare to repeat, and one which, as a man, a lawyer, and a gentleman, he could not justify.' There may be specks upon the sun and blotches upon the lily, but, although Mr. William Palmer has just been proved guilty of forgery in the Bail Court, let no man dare to mention his name without veneration and respect.

"The peccadillo which this virtuous citizen has just confessed is forgery. He forged the name of his mother, as acceptor of a bill of exchange for £2000. He stated, in reply to Mr. James, that the signature was forged by the hand of his wife. Whether this were so or not is nothing to the purpose. Of the two crimes, indeed, it would be the less criminal had he boldly executed the forgery himself than if he had compelled his wife to trace the false name. We trust, for the honour of humanity it may be the general opinion that *he executed the forgery himself*. His wife cannot rise from the dead to give her version of the story, and it is but scant justice to presume her guilt upon testimony so questionable as that of her unworthy husband. To take his own statement, he persuades or compels his wife to commit a forgery—which in any case was substantially his own act—and then testifies against her in the grave, to which, if the medical evidence be worthy of belief, she has been prematurely hurried. With the full report of this trial before us, we read the following beautiful passage from Serjeant Wilkin's address to the jury on Monday last without any serious agitation of mind:—

"But for the wicked, unconstitutional, and cruel attempts which had been made for weeks past by those who ought to be the protectors and guardians of our liberties and rights—but for the most infamous calumnies heaped upon the head of a man whose name appeared in this transaction, this case would not have occupied more than ten minutes; for, when they heard what the case on the part of the defendant was, unless they had allowed their minds to be prejudiced—unless they had taken for granted that the infamous statements which had been circulated were true—if their minds were free from prejudice, and they were prepared to act towards a man as they would wish men to do to them, a clearer case for a defendant was never presented to a jury."

The strangest feature in this extraordinary feat of forensic eloquence is its total incongruity with Mr. Serjeant Wilkins's position in the case. He was counsel not for William Palmer, but for his mother, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, and his case was that the bill which she was called upon to pay was a forgery, which, if not committed by William Palmer, was undoubtedly uttered by him. If, therefore, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins had been successful in persuading the jury that William Palmer was a man of the most immaculate character, incapable of committing any crime, though through the operation of prejudice falsely arraigned upon the most heinous charges, he would have undone his own client. Fortunately for Mrs. Sarah Palmer, her "immaculate" son did not think it worth while to commit an act of perjury which would profit him nothing, and might cost his mother £2000. Accordingly, to the utter confusion of Mr. Serjeant Wilkins—that is, if so learned a personage is susceptible of that sensation—he took for once to the truthful dodge, and afforded to the jury the edifying spectacle of the scene thus described by the reporters:

"William Palmer called by Mr. James.

"Mr. James: Take that bill of exchange for £2000 in your hand. Is the signature to the drawing and endorsement yours?

"Witness: Yes.

"You applied to Mr. Padwick to advance money on that bill?—I did.

"Who wrote the acceptance, 'Sarah Palmer?'—Ann Palmer.

"Who is she?—She is now dead.

"Do you mean your wife?—Yes.

"Did you see her write it?—Yes.

"You may now retire."

Such is, by his own admission, the man whom Mr. Serjeant Wilkins stepped out of his way—at no great risk, as he himself was probably aware, to his client,—to shield against the breath of slander and the "unconstitutional" attacks of the public press! Was Mr. Serjeant Wilkins fishing for the distinguished honour of defending that spotless individual, Mr William Palmer, when placed at the criminal bar to answer for the lives which he is accused of having destroyed for mercenary and fraudulent purposes? If so, he has overacted his part; for, as our contemporary justly observes, "if the learned Serjeant cannot do better than this for his client when he is arraigned, not upon one, but upon several charges of murder, William Palmer, of Rugeley, stands in most evil case."

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

(From the Friend of India, 14th February.)

Strange to say, it seems to be India which is destined to supply the absence of Russia from the markets of the world. Dr. Royle's views may be exaggerated and unpractical, but Indian fibres have already assumed a new position in the market. Already jute is found to be a cheap substitute for hemp in many fabrics. The cultivation of hemp itself is extending, and if the war lasts two years, Russia may be beaten on her own ground. The supply of hides has a limit in India which it has not in South America; but a new trade is springing up, the importance of which may yet throw both into the shade. Calcutta may yet become to the corn merchants what Odessa has so long been. The Dooaba of the North-west may yet engross the trade which has so long enriched the great plain of Southern Russia. The price of wheat has risen beyond that point at which the trade is profitable, and our export has quadrupled in a year. For several years the wheat trade of Calcutta continued almost stationary. Bourbon and the Mauritius were the largest purchasers, and to both we sent about a lakh and a half of maunds. The entire trade in 1851-52 and 1852-53 was not much more than two and a half lakhs of maunds a year. Not one maund was exported to Great Britain, and not one to the Continent of Europe. The trade is now nearer a million and a half of maunds, one-half of which is with the mother country. The following table exhibits its rise and progress:—

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM CALCUTTA.

In Indian Maunds.

	1852-3.	1853-4.	1854-5.	May 1, 1855, to Jan. 31, 1856.
Mauritius	75,866	64,620	116,000	78,940
Bourbon	45,300	56,600	60,800	65,800
Ceylon	440	1,400	2,310	100
Madras Coast ...	23,050	35,950	113,196	8,368
Singapore	37,828	47,149	38,976	33,491
Penang	16,212	15,026	15,824	9,248
Batavia		6,900	8,430	16,274
Pegu	10,064	8,702	62,122	4,262
Cape	2,046	2,000	8,764	8,730
New Holland and Australian Ports	48,683	4,667	9,184	56,228
Great Britain ...	...	9,000	26,012	473,321
France	...	420	400	74,334
Moulmein ...	...	...	...	5,800
Genoa	...	...	...	500
North America ...	...	...	...	2,930
Bremen	...	...	...	600
China	...	...	...	52
	259,489	252,314	462,078	934,178 = 185,000 qrs.

The last column is only for nine months, and the trade therefore has been tripled at a bound. The quantity is of course nothing to the wants of England. It is scarcely more than half the amount which occasionally arrives in a winter month. But the comparative rise shows the rapidity with which the market may be supplied on the occurrence of a sufficient rise in price. The trade is but beginning. There is no limit to the quantity which Calcutta can supply, and scarcely any to the quantity which the continent can consume.

Nor do we believe that the trade thus commenced with the war will disappear with the peace. Wheat, it is said, can be exported from Calcutta whenever the price in Mark-lane ranges above 60s. a quarter. We have not the cost at the place of growth before us, but we believe that at least twenty five per cent. of the total outlay may be set down to the account of freight and loss by exposure. The railway will diminish one source of expenditure, and destroy the other, and we believe the wheat might be exported at least one-fourth cheaper than at present. Peace will bring low freights. The supply and the demand for wheat are equally inexhaustible, and the dealer therefore may content himself with small profits. Even if wheat sinks to 50s. a quarter, it may, were the railway constructed, be profitable to export it, and in that case the Russian serf owner and the Genesee democrat may both feel the effect of the Indian competition. With the new canals and the railway once finished, it is scarcely possible to assign a limit to such a trade. It would employ an amount of shipping to which even the present tonnage of Calcutta is insignificant, and do for the North West Provinces what the rice trade has barely done for Arracan.

The Attachment of the Elephant.—A remarkable instance of the well known affection of the elephant for those who are accustomed to minister to its wants when in a state of confinement, may be met with in a recent work, entitled, "The Private Life of an Eastern King." Among the favourite amusements of this barbaric prince was the combat of animals, from quails to tigers. On one occasion, after an elephant fight, the conquerer, Malleer by name, frenzied by his pains, killed his "mahout" or driver, who fell from his neck at the moment of victory. Just at this moment a woman was seen rushing directly towards the elephant. She had an infant in her arms, and she ran as fast as her burden would permit. It was the wife of the slain mahout. "Oh, Malleer, Malleer, cruel, savage beast! see what you have done," she cried: "here, finish our house at once. You have taken off the roof, now break down the walls; you have killed my husband, whom you loved so well; now kill me and his son." To those unaccustomed to India, this language may appear unnatural or ridiculous. It is precisely the sense of what she said; every word of it almost was long impressed upon my mind. The mahouts and their families live with the elephants they attend, and talk to them as to reasonable beings, in reproof, in praise, in entreaty, in anger. We expected (says the narrator) to see the wild animal turn from the mangled remains of the husband to tear the wife and child asunder. We were agreeably disappointed. Malleer's rage was satiated, and he now felt remorse for what he had done. You could see it in his drooping ears and downcast head. He took his foot off the shapeless carcase. The wife threw herself upon it, and the elephant stood by respecting her grief. It was a touching spectacle. The woman lamented loudly, turning now and then to the elephant to reproach him; whilst he stood as if conscious of his fault, looking sadly at her. Once or twice the unconscious infant caught at his trunk and played with it. He had doubtless played with it often before, for it is no uncommon thing to see the mahout's child playing between the legs of the elephant; it is no uncommon thing to see the elephant waiving his trunk over it, allowing it to go to a little distance, and then gently bringing it back again, as tenderly as a mother would. "Let the woman call him off," shouted the king; "he will attend to her." She did so, and Malleer came back, just as a spaniel would do at the call of his master. "Let the woman mount with her child, and take him away," was the king's order. It was communicated to her. The elephant knelt at her command. She mounted. Malleer gave her, first the mutilated carcass, and then her infant son. She sat upon his neck, in her husband's place, and led him quietly away. From that day she was his keeper, his mahout. He would have no other. When most excited, when most wild, must or must not, she had but to command, and he obeyed. The touch of her hand on his trunk was enough to calm his most violent outbursts of temper. She could lead him without fear or danger to herself, and the authority which she had thus obtained, her son would doubtless possess after her.

Consumption of Food.—It results from an ingenious calculation put forward by Mr. George Dornbusch, that, supposing every individual in a population of thirty millions, to take a mouthful of food every day less than he should in time of plenty, say one ounce of flour daily less, the saving would amount to 1,875,000lbs., or 6697 sacks of 280lbs. daily, or to 40,879 sacks weekly, and in the course of one year the consumption would be reduced by 2,437,808 sacks of 280lbs. each.

CREMORNE—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The greatest attraction ever offered.—The excellent Cremorne Band will play admired and favourite music all day.
Dancing will commence at 5·30.
Fireworks on the most splendid scale at 9·30.
The grand Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, at 10.
Six steamers are engaged to run between the Gardens and Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo. Two shillings only, inclusive of steamer to and from Sydney.

CREMORNE—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—For the convenience and edification of the inhabitants of Parramatta, Kissing Point, &c., a steamer will leave the Cremorne Pier, at 10·30 p.m., immediately after the fireworks, for the Parramatta and other stations on the River. The charge for conveyance thereto will be 1s. 6d. per head. This is exclusive of the admission to the Gardens, which is 2s., including steam fare from Sydney.

NOTICE TO GLEBE OMNIBUS PROPRIETORS.—Are particularly requested to meet THIS EVENING, at Mr. James May's, Huntsman's Inn, Parramatta-street, to take into consideration certain measures for the management of regulating the buses plying between Fort-street and the Glebe. JAMES W. MAY, honorary secretary.

IN THE list of Subscribers to the Gavan Duffy Property Qualification, which appeared in the Herald of yesterday—for John Daly, read William Daly, £5; the former gentleman's name having been erroneously inserted.

IF JAMES GRAY does not remove his Box in four days it will be sold. T. BASS, Ship and Mermaid, Gloucester-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—To be disposed of, a Butcher's Shop, situate in a leading thoroughfare, now doing a good business, together with utensils, chopping machine, &c. H. WHATMORE, South Head-road.

NEW MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The following is a list of a portion of new music received by the Result—Pianist Album, Bonnie Dundee, Sonnambula, Geneva Quadrilles, Sardinia, Circassian Polka, Mountain Daisy, and Haunt of the Fairies; Waltzes, Speak Gently, Old Clock on the Stairs, Dream of Early Joy, Open Window, Thou hast Loved, Fairy's Song; pianoforte pieces in great variety; also, Harmoniums by Alexandre, from 1 to 15 stops, with instruction books and other music arranged for the instrument, at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, having been duly appointed receiver of the rents due, or to accrue due, to the estate of THOMAS COLLINS, late of Bankstown: All parties concerned are hereby cautioned against paying such rents to any other person or persons whomsoever, except myself. HENRY COLLINS. Sydney, May 21st, 1856.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazillian Pebble Spectacles, just received, in gold, silver, elastic steel, steel straw-coloured, and invisible frames; eye-glasses, telescopes, &c. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

BERLIN BAZAAR, 82, HUNTER-STREET.—A fresh assortment of Fancy Goods, well adapted for fancy bazaars. WILLIAM LEIPOLD.

THE BALL.—Just opened, a new supply of Bracelets, Ornamental Hairpins, Ball Carnets, Fans, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS and AGENTS, Auction Mart and Stores, 262, George-street. Land Offices, first floor, 262, George-street. Produce and General Stores, Wynyard-lane (late S. and A. Meyer) and 46, York-street.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
ESTATES, LAND, HOUSES, and SHARES.
We beg to apprise the public that we are prepared to effect sales of the above, as hitherto, and that for the more convenient exhibition of plans and particulars, in addition to our present Sale Room, we have opened over it a NEW PLAN ROOM and LAND OFFICE, which will be used chiefly for that purpose, and where, besides plans of properties on sale, those of valuable estates sold by the late Mr. Lyons, auctioneer, can be referred to. We are also at liberty to make sales on the ground in any part of the colony, and in all cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now charged.
Mr. PURKIS will continue to pay very particular attention to this branch of the business, with the details of which he is thoroughly acquainted, and has been more or less occupied in Sydney since 1834.
MERCHANDIZE, SHIPS, CARGOES, WOOL, TALLOW, PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, STATIONS, &c.
We are prepared to make sales of the above to any extent, and in cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now current, and will continue to carry out our system of prompt settlements for all sales concluded, which we have so successfully pursued since our commencement of business in 1851.
Our joint ability and experience in the above matters, extending over many years, are at the service of the public. We have to return thanks to our numerous friends for past liberal patronage, and, hoping for a continuance of the same, and an extension of public favour, subscribe ourselves truly,
Its obedient servants,
PURKIS and LAMBERT.
George-street, 5th March, 1856.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS, 243, George-street.—CHATTO and HUGHES have to apprise Importers, Merchants, Storekeepers, Wholesale and Retail Traders, and others, that having completed extensive alterations in the premises occupied by them as Auctioneers, they are prepared to receive and sell Merchandise of every description with much greater facilities than hitherto.
Large and dry Stores are also attached to the premises, capable of containing a very large quantity of goods.
CHATTO and HUGHES have made, by the above arrangements, every effort to meet the increasing requirements of trade, and hope for a continuation of that public support which they have hitherto received.
14th May, 1856.

HORSES FOR HIRE.—Messrs. WATT and HENDERSON beg to inform the public that they have purchased the favourite gig horses Lilly, Lindon, Piebald, and Silvertail, so well known in Mr. Grant's; in addition to which, they have a first-rate stud of every description of hack, as well as harness horses, which can be engaged by the hour or day, on strictly moderate terms.
Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£5 REWARD.—The Wives and Daughters of Australia.—The above sum will be paid for a copy of the London Morning Chronicle, or a verified extract from it, containing a letter reflecting on the character of the Australian ladies, and purporting to have been written by the Sydney correspondent of that journal between the dates of 29th December, 1853, and 5th May, 1856. Apply to GILBERT WRIGHT, Esq., or to the undersigned, ALFRED J. P. LUTWYCHE, 1, King-street East.

£5000 TO LEND, upon mortgage of approved Freehold security, in one or more sums of not less than five hundred pounds each. Apply to PENNINGTON and HART, solicitors, Elizabeth-street North.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of Five first-class Houses. For plan and specification apply to JOHN W. SIMONS, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the Royal Hotel. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

TO EXCAVATORS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are required for the levelling of Australia-street, Kingston Estate, Camperdown, at its junction with the Parramatta-road, so as to make it fit for traffic. Tenders to be addressed to MORT and CO., before the 31st May. Plan and specification at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.—BRUSH and MACDONNELL have on SALE an assortment of the best description of electro-plated Spoons and Forks by Dixon and Sons of Sheffield. The articles manufactured by this house are well-known to be of superior quality, and of great durability, and can be confidently recommended.

LONDON-MADE GOLD WATCHES.—BRUSH and MACDONNELL beg to inform the public they have always on hand a selection of first-class Gold Watches suitable for ladies and gentlemen. Those who require a superior article, at a moderate price, would do well to examine their stock.
Silver, Lever, and Hunting Watches of the best description.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to his splendid stock of hats, just arrived ex Walter Hood, consisting of gentlemen's best Paris, felt, and merino hats, of the most fashionable style; also ladies' riding hats, caps, gloves, gold and silver lace, &c. Up-country storekeepers supplied, and every description of hat and cap made to order on the shortest notice. 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at half-past seven, Saturdays excepted.

DEAFNESS and DEFECTIVE VISION.—The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass any thing of the kind that has been, or ever can be produced, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly can be desired.
THE EYESIGHT.—INVALUABLE NEWLY-INVENTED SPECTACLES.—Mr. DE LISSA, the branch firm of S. and B. Solomons, of Piccadilly, London, opticians to the Royal Family. The optical improvements made by this firm by their valuable tinted glasses (known only to themselves) enable persons of advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest object. Their glasses have this advantage over spectacles in common use—the vision is strengthened and preserved, and the eye kept at its required temperature.
☞ Mr. De LISSA, optician, oculist, and aurist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Miss Edwards, of West Maitland, aged 18, was for a long time in a very delicate state; the mother anxiously watched her daughter, and consulted many physicians in the hope of her being benefited, but she gradually grew worse, and was finally thrown on a bed of sickness. At this time, finding medical assistance unavailing, the mother boldly determined to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which she commenced using. After the first week, the improvement was so decided, that she determined to continue them, and by persevering for two months with the treatment laid down by Professor Holloway, the mother had the satisfaction of once more seeing her daughter restored to health, although her life had been previously despaired of. These celebrated Pills are a certain cure for dropsy, as well as stomach and liver complaints. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

WOLLONGONG.—JOHNSON'S (late Black Swan) Family Hotel.—Visitors to Wollongong patronizing the above hotel, are assured of finding good and clean beds, first-class wines, spirits, and beers, attention, civility, and comfort with moderate charges. Private apartments fronting the sea, opening on to the lawn, for families or new married couples. E. JOHNSON, late of Barrack-street, Sydney, proprietor. N.B.—Good stabling, gigs, and saddle horses.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Bedsteads in wood and iron, bedding, wardrobes, sideboards, cheffoniers, chests of drawers, hair-seated sofas and couches, dining and loo tables, leather-covered chairs, looking glasses, &c., &c. WILLIAM DEAN and COMPANY, cabinetmakers and upholsterers, City Theatre, Market-street. Packing done with the utmost care. Furniture packed or removed.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, and Regulator, 44, King-street East.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in morocco cases 10s.; lockets, 12s. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

WINES, SPIRITS, Liqueurs, Bottled Porter, and Ales.—WATSON and CO., Royal Hotel Cellars, supply the above in quantities of not less than one dozen, or two gallons, delivered free to any part of the city and suburbs.

FOR SALE, Two Horizontal High-pressure Steam Engines of 12-horse power each, with tubular boilers, and all recent improvements. One strong highly finished 3-horse vertical high pressure steam engine, with cylinder boiler complete. Apply to ALLAN A. MARSHALL, Bon-Accord Brass, Copper, and Plumber Works, Pyrmont, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Vivian's Patent Yellow Metal, from 14 oz. to 22 oz.; also, copper nails. SMITH, CROFT, & CO.

HORSES—For SALE, Superior Saddle and Draught, at DEAN'S Bazaar, 19, York-street, Sydney.

ONIONS, ex Tasmania, for SALE. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177, George-street.

CEMENT.—Just landed, superior quality—reduced price. HENRY SELFE, Rolfe's Timber Yard, Circular Quay

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Wholesale buyers and families are directed to COCKS and HUNT'S, 278, George-st.

NORTH SHORE REGATTA, 24th May, 1856.—

PRESIDENT: R. Campbell, Esq.

UMPIRE: George Thornton, Esq.

STARTER: William Dind, Esq.

COMMITTEE:

Colonel Barney, R.E.	Charles Riley, Esq.
Captain Riley	J. Dibbs, Esq.
Edward S. Hill, Esq.	Charles Younger, Esq.
George Barney, Esq.	James Milsom, Esq.

First Race.—To start at 10 o'clock. For all watermen who have never won a first prize exceeding £10, in equal boats to be approved of by themselves and the committee, in heats. First prize, a new boat, the gift of Robert Campbell, Esq.; second prize, £10; third prize, £5. Entrance, £1 1s., to be pulled for by the beaten watermen on the following day. Course.—To start from the flagship, round a boat moored off Blue's point, down round a boat moored off Kiribilli, and back to the flagship.

Second Race.—To start at half-past 10 o'clock; the second heat for new boat. Same course as No. 1.

Third Race.—To start at 11 o'clock; for all dingies 12 feet and under, under canvas. First prize, £8; second ditto, £4. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Course: From the flagship round Clarke's Island and back.

Fourth Race.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock. For all amateurs under 21, pulling a pair of oars in licensed boats. First prize, £15; second ditto, £5. Same course as No. 1. Entrance, £1 1s.

Fifth Race.—The Champion Race, to start at 12 o'clock. For all men in any boats pulling a pair of skulls. First prize, the champion cup, and £20; second prize, £10. Entrance, £2 2s. Conditions: the cup to be won twice in succession before being finally held. Course the same as No. 1.

Sixth Race.—To start at 1 o'clock. For all sailing boats not exceeding 15 feet on the keel. First prize, £15; second prize, £5. Entrance, £1 1s. Course, to start from the Flagship, proceeding round Goat Island, thence down round Shark Island and back to the Flagship.

Seventh Race.—To start at 2 o'clock. For all amateurs pulling a pair of skulls in any boats. Same course as No. 1. First prize, £15; second prize, £5. Entrance, £1 1s.

Eighth Race.—To start at half-past 2 o'clock. For all amateurs under 20, pulling two pairs of sculls, in licensed boats. First prize, £10; second, £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Same course as No. 1.

Ninth Race.—To start at 3 o'clock. Final heat for the new boat.

Tenth Race.—To start at 4 o'clock. For all persons pulling a pair of sculls, in boats licensed to carry eight passengers. First prize, £20; second ditto, £5. Entrance, £1 1s. Same course as No. 1.

Eleventh Race.—For all youths under 15 years, in dingies 12 feet and under on the keel. First prize, £5. Entrance, 5s. Same course as No 1.

THOMAS BARNES, honorary secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the FOURTH QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REGATTA, to be held on the 24th of May, 1856.

That every race shall be fairly contested at the discretion of the Umpire consulting the committee.

All disputes must be made known to the Umpire or other officers immediately on coming in, whose decision will be final and absolute.

Each boat in the various matches to wear a distinguishing flag, to be one foot square. Colours to be approved of by the committee, and named at the time of entrance.

A preparation gun will be fired from the flag-ship five minutes before each race, and the starting-gun at the time named.

At the time of entrance, lots, in numbers, will be drawn for the respective stations; No. 1 taking the inside, No. 2 the next, &c., &c. According to the number each boat must take its station.

In all matches the crew must wear a uniform dress, to be described at the time of entrance.

Any boat wilfully fouling another to be considered distanced.

No person ever having entered and won in any Champion Race will be considered an amateur.

The entrances will take place at the Lily of St. Leonard's, North Shore, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st May, between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m.

HOMEBUSH RACES, 1856.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir W. T. Denison.

Stewards—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson; J. B. Darvall, Esq.; Lieutenant Napper, A.D.C.; G. T. Rowe, Esq.

Judge—J. F. Downes, Esq., J.P.

First Day, WEDNESDAY, 28th May.

First Race.—The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize; weight for age; M.P.C.; 1 mile and three quarters; second horse to receive 50 sovereigns; third his entrance. Entrance, 10 sovereigns.

Second Race.—The Australian Plate of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added, for all horses; one event, twice round and a distance; second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the stakes. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Third Race.—The Trial Stakes of 50 sovereigns, 10 sovereigns sweepstakes added, for all 2 year olds; colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs.; T.Y.C.; half a mile; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes; three bona fide starters or no race. Entrance £3.

Fourth Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; welter weights; no maiden allowance. Entrance, 3 sovereigns. Second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the stakes; twice round the course.

Fifth Race.—The Homebush Stakes of 75 sovereigns, with sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; once round and a distance; the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes. Entrance 5 sovereigns.

Second Day.

First Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize exceeding 50 sovereigns; heats once round and a distance. Entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Second Race.—The Hack Stakes of 25 sovereigns, 2 sovereigns each added, for all hacks; heats, once round, carrying 9st. Entrance, 2 sovereigns. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, for 40 sovereigns; any surplus to go to the funds. Post entrance.

Third Race.—The Galloway Stakes of 20 sovereigns, 2 sovereigns each added, for all ponies not exceeding 14 hands high, carrying 8st. each. Entrance, 2 sovereigns, heats, once round. Post entrance.

The rest of the day reserved for private matches, &c.

Third Day.

First Race.—The St. Leger of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each added, for all 3-year olds; colts; 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs.; one mile and a half. Entrance, 5 sovereigns; second horse to receive 30 sovereigns from the stakes.

Second Race.—The Queen's Plate of 100 sovereigns, for all horses, 2 years old, 5 st. 12 lbs.; 3 years, 7 st. 2 lbs.; 4 years, 9 st. 2 lbs.; 5 years, 10 st.; 6 and aged, 10 st. 4 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 8 lbs.; three miles. Entrance, 2 sovereigns.

Third Race.—The Albert Stakes of 80 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses; the winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £90, allowed 7 lbs.; £80, 11 lbs.; £70, 16 lbs.; £60, 20 lbs.; no further allowance for maiden mares or geldings. Entrance, 5 sovereigns; one mile and a half; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the stakes.

Fourth Race.—The Consolation Stakes, of 30 sovereigns, with sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added, for all beaten horses during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards, or who they may appoint; one mile and a half, second horse to receive 5 sovereigns. Entrance, 1 sovereign.

Fifth Race.—The Forced Handicap of 50 sovereigns, 5 sovereigns each added, for all winners during the meeting; winners of Beaten, Trial, and Hack Stakes entered at the option of the owners; once round and a distance. Entrance free; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns.

Entrances to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Liverpool, under cover, enclosing entrance fee, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st May—to be closed on that day with the exception of Leger and Trial Stakes, which close on the 10th April. Parties are particularly requested to name the colours of the riders, and any person not complying with this request will be fined two sovereigns. No person allowed to change the colours after entrance.

G. T. ROWE.

MR. RICHARD CREAGH is authorised to receive subscriptions to pay the expenses incurred by the friends of Mr. Plunkett in the late contest for the city.

(Signed) T. WHISTLER SMITH, W. G. LAMBERT, } Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given that, application is intended to be made to the Legislature of New South Wales, in the next ensuing session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable a certain Company called the Bank of Australia to dissolve the said Company, and to make provision for the custody of all Title Deeds and other documents in their possession, and for other purposes incidental thereto.

Dated this 7th day of May, A.D. 1856.

NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Solicitors for the said Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of New South Wales in its next ensuing session, for leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the powers of the trustees or trustee for the time being of a certain indenture of release and settlement made by Mr. Acton Sillitoe, of a parcel of land at Double Bay, in the parish of Alexandria in the county of Cumberland, and to enlarge and extend the trust for sale contained in the said indenture, and for other purposes therein contained.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1856.

PENNINGTON and HART, 24, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, solicitors for the Bill.

THE UNDERSIGNED are Cash Purchasers of Wool, washed or unwashed; Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides; or will make liberal cash advances on same, consigned to their London House.—J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., King-street.

PARRAMATTA RACES.

Judge.—David Forbes, Esq., P.M.

Stewards.

J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.A.
J. F. Downes, Esq., J.P.
J. S. Rodd, Esq., J.P.
A. L. M'Dougall, Esq., J.P.
James Pye, Esq., M.L.A.

Treasurer.—Mr. Joseph Rutter.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17th June.

First Race.—The PARRAMATTA MAIDEN PLATE of 100 sovs., with a sweepstake of 3 sovs. each, for all horses that have never won a prize above £30. Weight for age, 1½ miles; second horse to receive 25 sovs. out of the prize.

Second Race.—The LADIES' PURSE of 50 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each added, for all horses welter weights; no maiden allowance. The second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize.

Third Race.—The TOWN PLATE of 75 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each added, for all horses weight for age; one event, three times round and a distance; second horse to receive 20 sovs. from the prize.

Fourth Race.—The PUBLICANS' PURSE of 40 sovs., for all horses, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; heats 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY, 18th June.

First Race.—A HURDLE RACE, for 50 sovs., with a sweepstake of 3 sovs. each added, for all horses, over nine leaps, 3 feet 6 inches high; three times round the course; second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize.

Second Race.—The GALLAWAY STAKES of 20 sovs., with a sweepstake of 2 sovs. each added, for all ponies not exceeding 14 hands high, carrying 8 stone; heats, once round; post entrance.

Third Race.—The HACK STAKES of 25 sovs., with a sweepstake of 2 sovs. each added, for all hacks; heats, once round, carrying 9 stone each. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, for £40, any surplus to go to the race fund; post entrance.

The rest of the day reserved matches.

THIRD DAY, 19th June.

First Race.—The COUNTY STAKES of 100 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each added, for all horses, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint. Heats, twice round; second horse to receive £25 out of the prize.

Second Race.—The SELLING STAKES of 60 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each added, for all horses; weight for age; the winner to be sold by auction for £100; if entered to be sold for £90, allowed 7 lbs.; if for £80, 11 lbs.; if for £70, 16 lbs.; if for £60, 20 lbs. No allowance for maidens. The second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize. One event; twice round.

Third Race.—The CONSOLATION STAKES of 30 sovs., with a sweepstake of 2 sovs. each added, for all horses beaten during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; 1½ miles; second horse to receive 10 sovs. out of the prize; post entrance.

Fourth Race.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 25 sovs., with a sweepstake of 5 sovs. each added, for all winners (optional with the winners of the Galloway and Hack Stakes, as also with losers); twice round; one event; post entrance; second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize.

Entrance 7½ per cent. on amount of prize.

Three entrances for each prize or no race.

The first race each day to start at 12 o'clock noon.

The rules of the Australian Jockey Club will be strictly enforced.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

The weights for the handicap races will be declared through Bell's Life of Saturday, 14th June—half forfeit. Entrances for all the races will be received by the Secretary up to the evening of the 27th May (addressed under cover, with amount of entrance and sweepstakes, age of horse, and colours of rider), at Mr. A. Payten's, Australian Arms Parramatta.

STEPHEN J. PEARSON, Hon. Sec.

VICTORIA by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c.

To the Widow and the next of kin of THOMAS YOUNG late of Hamilton Canal Creek near Drayton in the colony of New South Wales yeoman deceased greeting.

WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales that the said Thomas Young departed this life on or about the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the said colony We hereby cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your proctor before our said Court at the Court House in King-street Sydney on the fourteenth day of June next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and then to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or to show cause (if you know any) why the same should not be committed to William Aldridge Reynolds of Hamilton Canal Creek aforesaid yeoman a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney the twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary (L.S.)

James Walsh, Proctor for the said William Aldridge Reynolds, Ipswich, by Bradley and James, Margaret-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court, New South Wales.

Between John McLennon, plaintiff, and John Hines, defendant.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above-named John McLennon against the above-named John Hines to recover the sum of thirty-one pounds five shillings and sixpence for the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered by the said plaintiff to the said defendant between the thirteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and the fifteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and it being alleged that the said John Hines does not reside within this colony or its dependencies a writ of foreign attachment has been issued returnable on the eleventh day of June next wherein the Bank of New South Wales is garnishee.

Notice is hereby given thereof and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said John Hines or any person on his behalf will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors the attachment may be dissolved." Dated the twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN NEPEAN M'INTOSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, Bathurst.

By TEALE and GARRETT, Sydney.

A PERFECT HANDWRITING may be acquired in twelve or fifteen lessons. Six or eight lessons will be sufficient to change the most defective hand, proofs of which can be adduced. Pupils can receive lessons as private as they would wish. Enquire at 35, Harrington-street, near Church-hill.

MESSRS. DAVID JONES and CO. having a beautiful selection of Opera Cloaks and Velvet Mantles, request the attention of ladies to an inspection of the same. Also, a variety of Silks adapted for the approaching season.

NOW LANDING, ex Star of Peace and Phœnician, and for SALE at the stores of the undersigned.—
English bacon, of the primest quality
Double Gloucester, Dutch, and Edam cheese
Genuine Scotch oatmeal
Pearl barley
Split peas
Colman's patent starch and blue
Ditto mustard, in lbs. and ½lbs.
Also an extensive and well-selected shipment of oilmen's stores from the celebrated houses of Batty and Feast, prepared expressly for this colony, consisting of
Finest salad oil, in quarts, pints, and half-pints, of unequalled purity and excellence
Bottled fruits, in fine condition
Black and red currant, strawberry, damson, and gooseberry jams and jellies, in jars and bottles.
J. CALDWELL, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Mr. G. D. HARRISON, news agent and stationer, 569, George-street South, will deliver the Herald in the southern end of the town at £1 per quarter, or 2s. per week; single copies, 6d. each. Parties in the country wishing to have occasional copies of the Herald addressed to them will have their request attended to by favouring Mr. G. D. Harrison with the address and postage stamps at the rate of 6d. per copy. Advertisements received up to six o'clock in the evening.

RUSHCUTTERS BAY AND DARLING POINT.—Mr. F. M'LEAN, of the Post Office, corner of Darling Point Road, will receive subscribers for the Sydney Morning Herald in the above localities at £1 per quarter.

RICHMOND.—The Subscribers to the Sydney Morning Herald in Richmond will in future receive their Papers at Mr. JOHN GRINSELL'S Stores, near the Post Office.
January 29th, 1856. LABAN WHITE, agent.

MELBOURNE.—SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Mr. W. FAIRFAX, 78, Collins-street East, has been appointed Agent for the above journal in Melbourne, and is authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the same.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.

Subscription—£4 per annum, in advance.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. if booked to advertiser's account.

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